

County Borough



of Huddersfield

ANNUAL REPORT
UPON THE
HEALTH
OF
HUDDERSFIELD
FOR THE YEAR 1958

R. G. DAVIES

Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer

COUNTY BOROUGH OF HUDDERSFIELD

COMMITTEES—31st December, 1958

HEALTH COMMITTEE

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (Alderman R. H. Browne, J.P.)

Chairman: His Worship the Mayor, (Alderman R. H. Browne, J.P.)

Deputy Chairman: Councillor A. L. Gardiner, J.P.

Alderman	J. Armitage, J.P.	Councillor	D. Graham, C.B.E.
"	N. A. Haywood	"	N. Lander
Councillor	H. Ainley	"	F. Lawton, J.P.
"	E. Brook	"	J. Mernagh
"	H. F. Brook	"	H. Rattigan
"	F. M. R. Dawson, M.A., J.P.	"	J. H. Scott
"	F. W. Fielding, M.C.	"	G. Whiteley
"	M. C. Gee	"	N. H. W. Wood

HEALTH (HEALTH CENTRES) SUB-COMMITTEE

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (Alderman R. H. Browne, J.P.)

Alderman	N. A. Haywood	Councillor	N. Lander
Councillor	F. M. R. Dawson, M.A., J.P.	"	F. Lawton, J.P.
"	A. L. Gardiner, J.P.	"	J. Mernagh
"	F. W. Fielding, M.C.	"	H. Rattigan
"	D. Graham, C.B.E.	"	G. Whiteley

Mr. James O. Hutton,

(Representing the Huddersfield Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society)

Dr. L. E. Lucas, M.B., CH.B.,

(Representing the Executive Council for the Borough of Huddersfield)

Mr. F. W. Shepherd, M.D., F.R.C.S.,

*(Representing the Huddersfield Division of the British Medical Association)*Deputy: Dr. D. F. Barrett

Mr. H. D. Stephens, L.D.S.,

(Representing the Huddersfield Branch of the British Dental Association)

HEALTH (HEALTH SERVICES) SUB-COMMITTEE

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (Alderman R. H. Browne, J.P.)

Alderman	N. A. Haywood	Councillor	M. C. Gee
Councillor	H. Ainley	"	D. Graham, C.B.E.
"	H. F. Brook	"	F. Lawton, J.P.
"	F. M. R. Dawson, M.A., J.P.	"	N. H. W. Wood
"	A. L. Gardiner, J.P.	"	Mrs. E. M. Lawn
"	Mrs. J. L. Brook		

Dr. F. J. Sale,

(Representing the Huddersfield Division of the British Medical Association)

Deputy: Dr. J. Sheard

Dr. Jessie Sheard,

(Representing the Huddersfield Hospital Management Committee)

HEALTH (MENTAL HEALTH) SUB-COMMITTEE

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (Alderman R. H. Browne, J.P.)

Chairman: Councillor H. F. Brook

Deputy Chairman: His Worship the Mayor (Alderman R. H. Browne, J.P.)

Alderman N. A. Haywood	Councillor F. Lawton, J.P.
Councillor F. M. R. Dawson, M.A., J.P.	„ J. Mernagh
„ F. W. Fielding, M.C.	„ H. Rattigan
„ A. L. Gardiner, J.P.	„ J. H. Scott
„ N. Lander	„ N. H. W. Wood

Dr. D. K. Bruce,

(Medical Superintendent of the Stothtes Hall Hospital)

Mr. J. A. Beaumont,

(Representing the Executive Council for the Borough of Huddersfield)

CLEANSING AND HAULAGE COMMITTEE

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (Alderman R. H. Browne, J.P.)

Chairman: Alderman J. T. Gee

Deputy Chairman: Alderman N. A. Haywood

Alderman N. Day	Councillor L. Furness
Councillor H. Ainley	„ B. Garner
„ F. W. Fielding, M.C.	„ H. S. Hopkins
„ A. W. Firth	„ G. R. Newlove
„ H. Firth	„ E. M. Whitterton
„ E. Fretwell	

HOUSING COMMITTEE

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (Alderman R. H. Browne, J.P.)

Chairman: Councillor F. Lawton, J.P.

Deputy Chairman: Councillor G. Whiteley

Alderman J. F. Best	Councillor B. Garner
„ J. A. Bray	„ M. L. Middlebrook-Haigh
„ C. Hickson, F.R.I.B.A.	„ B. M. Schofield, T.D., B.A.
Councillor T. P. Cliffe, T.D., L.L.B.	„ C. Stephenson
„ L. Furness	„ R. Wood

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer:

R. G. DAVIES, M.D., D.P.H.

MATERNITY & CHILD WELFARE

Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Health :

M. Haynes, B.Sc., M.D.

Assistant Medical Officers of Health :

(Combined duties in Maternity and Child Welfare, School Health and Mill Hill Hospital).

D. B. Thomson, M.D.

M. M. Bodoano, M.B., Ch.B.

J. L. Evans, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.Obst.R.C.O.G.

I. M. K. Ovenstone, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

CONSULTANTS

(By arrangement with Leeds Regional Hospital Board)

Ophthalmic Consultant :

W. M. C. Gilmour, M.B., Ch.B., D.O.M.S.

Orthopaedic Surgeon :

J. H. Annan, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.

Aural Consultant : W. O. Lodge, M.D., F.R.C.S.

Skin Specialist : A. J. E. Barlow, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Consultant Chest Physician :

R. N. Walker, M.D., D.P.H.

HEALTH VISITORS

Senior Health Visitor/School Nurse

Miss Muriel E. Porritt, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Health Visitors/School Nurses :

Miss Marion Hood, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Mrs. Elsie M. Sutcliffe, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Mrs. Pamela Hartley, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Mrs. Margaret Bainbridge, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Miss Phyllis Roebuck, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Miss Nora Cannell, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.,

Tuberculosis Visitor :

Mrs. Gladys M. Wilshaw, S.R.N.

Acting Health Visitor/School Nurse :

Mrs. C. M. Sutton, S.R.N.

Trainee Health Visitors:

Mrs. Vera Slater, S.R.N., S.R.F.N.

Miss Edith O'Sullivan, S.R.N., Q.N.

Temporary Clinic Nurses/School Nurses:

Full-time 2

Part-time 2

Dental Service (Jointly with School Dental Service)**Senior School Dentist :**

Alexander B. Shields, L.D.S., R.F.P.S.

Dentists :Thomas H. Madden (Registered Dentist)
Robert E. Whittam, L.D.S.**Part-time Dentist**Herbert Britton, L.D.S.
Harry W. Hurst, L.D.S. (Commenced 18/2/58)**Clerk/Dental Attendants : 4****Day Nurseries :**

Matrons— Leeds Road : Mrs. I. M. Budd, S.R.N.
 Milnsbridge : Mrs. Margaret Dawson, S.R.F.N.
 Southgate : Mrs. Alice Gaiger, S.R.F.N.

Other Staff: Deputy Matrons 3
 Nursery Nurses 11
 Student Nurses 22
 Wardens 3
 Domestic Staff 9

District Midwifery :**Superintendent in Charge :**

Miss Alicia Carroll, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Sister :

Miss Irene Heyworth, S.R.N., S.C.M.

District Midwife : Mrs. Violet Poppleton, S.R.N., S.C.M.**DISTRICT NURSING**

(On an agency basis—Queen Victoria Nurses' Association)

Superintendent : Miss Alice S. Moore, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N., H.V.**REMOVAL OFFICER**

John H. Lee

LABORATORY

Bacteriologists: J. L. Evans, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.Obst., R.C.O.G.
 I. M. K. Ovenstone, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Laboratory Technician:

Mrs. R. C. Hemming, B.Sc., (Commenced 22/9/58)

PUBLIC ANALYST

H. T. Lee & Mallinder, Analytical & Consulting Chemists

Analyst: Raymond Mallinder, B.Sc., F.R.I.C.**Deputy Analyst:** John C. Harral, F.R.I.C.**PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS****Chief Public Health Inspector:**

Dennis Drake adel

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:

George Foster
 (Resigned 31/10/58) ade
 Frank Ellam bde
 (Commenced 1/11/58)

Senior Housing Inspector: Eric Drake bdel

Assistant Public Health Inspectors:

William W. Townsend	ade
Gwyn B. Owens	bd
John S. Iredale	cd
Cecil Rhodes, D.P. A.	bd
John L. Moxon	bdef
Charles H. Wright	bd
Eric Wood	c
Peter Midgley	c
Bryan D. Cowgill	c
(Commenced 1/4/58)	
Sidney Swift (Temporary)	bd
Wilfred Wiles	bd
(Resigned 28/2/58)	

Pupil Public Health Inspectors: 5

Disinfestation Officer: George Tong

- a Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute
- b Certificate of Sanitary Inspectors' Joint Board
- c Certificate of the Public Health Inspectors Education Board
- d Certificate of Meat and Other Foods
- e Smoke Inspectors Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute
- f Sanitary Science Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute

MENTAL HEALTH

Duly Authorised Officers :	Frank Wood Mrs. Ada L. Carter
Deputy Duly Authorised Officer	John H. Lee
Occupation Centre Teacher :	Robert T. Ruston
Assistant Teachers:	2

HOME HELP

Organiser :	Miss Phoebe England, S.R.N.
Home Helps:	115—Part-time

AMBULANCE SERVICE

Ambulance Officer:	Geoffrey Lunn
Deputy Ambulance Officer	Llewellyn Whiteley
Shift Leaders	4
Driver/attendants	27
Maintenance Staff	3
Clerk/Telephonists	4 (f)

CLERICAL

Senior Clerical Officers:	Bernard Pilkington Miss Alice Berry Stanley Horn, A.C.I.S. John L. Ellis
Other Clerical Staff:	Clerks 18 Shorthand Typists 4

SUMMARY

							Full Time	Part Time
Medical Staff .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	combined with School Health
Dental Staff .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2
Nursing Staff including Nurseries	..	..	..	..	..	..	61	2
District Midwifery Staff	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	—
Inspectorial Staff .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	—
Mental Health Staff .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3
Clerical Staff .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	—
Ambulance Staff .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	—
Rodent Operatives .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	—
Drain Flushers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	—
Public Conveniences .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1
Home Helps .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	115
Domestics .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	16
Others .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
HUDDERSFIELD.

18th July, 1959

Telephone No. Huddersfield 3641

DEAR CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE,

I have seen it written recently that nowadays comparatively few people read ~~completely~~ the annual report of the Medical Officer of Health and that of these not many get beyond the preface.

Now it must be admitted that much of the material in the body of the report is not very readable and so is only read by those having some particular interest. This is a pity as much of the information is of interest to and involves all local inhabitants. In order to get round this I have decided to put some of the information in as readable a form as possible in the preface and leave the facts and figures in the body of the report.

To begin with, what about ourselves? We are much the same as we were a year ago, very few changes in fact. A new laboratory technician—much needed and sought after for a long time, and one or two minor changes amongst the rest of the staff.

What about the place itself? Well, Huddersfield hasn't changed much in the past twelve months. A few more people living here, with the result that the population is a little more dense than it was previously. Cupid hasn't been so busy this year; the marriages are fewer than in 1957, but to make up for this over 100 more babies were born last year than the year before. Last year was the best year so far you could have picked to be born in Huddersfield. Your chances of dying under the age of one were only a sixth of what they would have been had you been born in 1914. Then, less than half a century ago, over one baby in every ten died before it reached the age of one, now only one baby in every fifty dies before it reaches the same age. Of course, all babies aren't equally fortunate. Last year 106 babies were born illegitimate. That means that about one baby in every twenty born in Huddersfield faces the prospect of going through life without the support of a father and in some cases without the love of a mother. These little illegitimate babies stand twice the risk of dying in their first year than do legitimate children. Even when they survive they have to face the psychological trauma in a world which, although much better than it used to be, still tends to be prejudiced against the illegitimate child. These children need all the help they can have from us and from all the other Departments in the Corporation if they are to grow up to full physical and mental health.

I am afraid the number of deaths last year was more than the year previously. What caused them? Well, far and away a head of any other cause was coronary thrombosis, a disease which now seems to be affecting many occupations and people. Unfortunately too it is killing many men in the prime of life, in their late forties and fifties, when they have really so much to offer to the community. What causes it?—possibly the pace and worry of modern life has something to do with it and possibly eating the wrong kind of food, although the exact cause is not definitely ascertained.

57 people died of cancer of the lung, 49 men and 8 women. The highest figure of any definite form of cancer, and three times the figure for deaths from tuberculosis, which used to be considered one of the greatest scourges. People will accept advice on how to prevent tuberculosis. They come along to be immunised, take unpleasant medicine, sleep in currents of fresh air, but very few will accept my suggestions on how they might prevent cancer of the lung. Cut them out, cigarettes I mean. It will save your pocket; it might help that bronchitis or smoker's cough and it might prevent death from a very unpleasant cause—cancer of the lung.

There were 21 unnecessary deaths in the borough during the year, 14 men and 7 women killed in motor vehicle accidents. Only one of these occurred in a child under five years of age. All the rest occurred in people who might be considered to be old enough to think for themselves. If they were careless or thoughtless they paid a heavy penalty for it. We must strive to educate the man who walks along the road to use all the care he can, but the driver, of course, takes an even greater share of responsibility. The modern high powered, high speed car can be as dangerous a weapon as a loaded gun. Drivers must be careful that their concentration is not for a moment distracted, either by one for the road or by that casual glance into the shop window.

27 people in the town, for one reason or another, found conditions so unbearable during the year that they committed suicide. There were three times as many men as women. The number is nearly 25% up on the previous year. Is the modern stress of life also beginning to show its effects this way? Have you ever thought how lonely a person must be just before they commit suicide? Perhaps if more people could be persuaded to go and tell their troubles to someone sympathetic, their doctor, a preacher, possibly quite a few of these lives could be saved.

An interesting table is the one showing deaths due to accidents in the home. We know that 34 people most of them over 65 died from falls, burns or gas poisoning in their own homes. We only know 4 people who died from falls outside their own homes.

It doesn't need me to tell you that the year wasn't a good one from the weather point of view. It was dull and wet and we reaped the effects of this in a winter that has been full of colds and bronchitis. Only a pointer perhaps, but a pointer which shows how important the sun is to us all and that leads me on to this topic of air pollution.

During the year the full provisions of the Clean Air Act, 1956 came into force and I think quite a few people expected to see Huddersfield transformed into an inland holiday resort overnight. Whether they envisaged riverside restaurants and boating on the Colne as well I don't know. Needless to say people who expected this have been disappointed. The air is not a great deal cleaner round Huddersfield nor, as far as I know, are the waters of the Colne any more sparkling. Because of this you and I, and the Committee which we serve, have come in for our fair share of criticism. Is this criticism justified?

I think it is only fair to say that the Act isn't quite the all-powerful weapon that it is sometimes made out to be. The Act provides many excellent defences to cover emission of black smoke and if we were to bring cases on each and every occasion when the so called offender had a perfectly good defence, the Courts would soon be taking us to task. In spite of all it says, the public could perhaps be more co-operative. You and I both get letters from some people complaining of smoke offences, but such letters are very few. The staff of the Department is limited, it has work to do and can't be everywhere all the time. It would help, therefore, if the public would let us know where persistent, not just occasional, offences occur. One or two members of the town council have begun to do this for us and very grateful we are to them too. I hope that more will do the same.

During the year, by means of letter and personal visit, we have tried to encourage all the major industrial establishments that come within our powers to do what they can to try to brighten up the air over Huddersfield. Some are co-operating. We hope all of them will, for their own good as well as for the town, as smoke going up the chimney means money down the drain. But there is another reason why industry should co-operate. It is sometimes said that industrial and domestic premises produce the dirty part of smoke in about equal parts, but we must realise that the fifty per cent. from domestic premises comes from somewhere in the region of 50,000 chimneys, the fifty percent produced by industry comes from about 200 chimneys. One industrial chimney that behaves itself, therefore, can do more than a smoke free zone of 250 domestic houses.

Even when we have taken the dirt out of the air we have not reached the end of our task. The problem of the acid gasses will still remain with us. They are going to present a problem, and a problem that might increase with the use of fuel other than coal. If you ask me for an immediate answer to this problem, I am afraid I must say I don't know an easy one. Possibly the long term answer is going to be found in atomic power, which will produce a cheap means of power a long way away from our towns and be brought to the towns in underground cables we shall never see. For the immediate future I think we have again got to ask industry to take a lead in this matter, as here they are bigger offenders than the domestic chimney, and by means of trial and experiment produce some means of removing sulphur dioxide and other acid gases from their chimneys.

As you know we started last year in a small way to deal with smoke from private premises by creating Smoke Free Areas. We are not at the moment progressing very rapidly but in the next few years we shall be able to increase our speed. Who knows, perhaps in the lifetime of many of us we will be able to enjoy seeing white gleaming buildings in Huddersfield and know that the air we breathe down in the town is as good as that on the moors.

How difficult it is for Huddersfield women to obey the suggestions of some of the washing powder manufacturers and hold their washing up to the light and find it shining white? We have done a little arithmetic here and estimate that if a housewife put out an ordinary wash to dry in July last year, on an average as much as one teaspoonful of sooty material would fall on the washing whilst it dried. It does make you realise some of the frustrations the housewife faces from air pollution.

What else do we do? Well, you know we do a lot of essential routine work. We've been trying to see during the year that food premises come up to the standard which the Government has laid down. Some premises, of course, are very good, but I regret to say there are still quite a few that haven't as yet the minimum requirements laid down by statute. We are continuing to bring these into line. You will see a picture in the report of one little unit which has been installed in the Market Hall to help people keep a good standard of hygiene when they are dealing with food.

We had one innovation for our mothers during the year. We bought a film, showing the care of a mother during pregnancy and details of her actual labour. We showed it to a group of young women expecting their first baby and they said they found it most helpful. They had only one suggestion to make—that they should see it with their husbands. Graphic pictures of women in labour are not normally shown to men outside the medical and nursing profession but we thought it would be a help to these women if by means of this picture their husbands could appreciate some of the difficulties of pregnancy and some of the pain and anxiety that their wives endure in bringing their children into the world. We therefore agreed to the mothers' request and gave our first showing to a little group of mothers and fathers-to-be in the clinic at eight o'clock one evening. I think that all present thought they had learned something. Some of them have come back and told us what a help the picture had been to them subsequently. The reception of the first showing was so encouraging that we continued. Throughout the year at approximately six week intervals we have given these little picture shows for mothers and fathers-to-be and each one has been attended by the Senior Health Visitor and myself.

The Day Nurseries continue to do good work in caring for babies and young children whose mothers go out to work.

The Nursery buildings are much as they have been for a long time, but we have managed to get a coat of paint in all of them which has cheered them up considerably. In order to make the atmosphere

more like the homes that the children come from we have abandoned the old type of uniform dress and the nurses now all wear light overalls, something like mother might be expected to wear at home.

From nurseries to homes, firstly unfit homes. There are still slums in Huddersfield and during the year nearly 200 houses were represented as unfit. As a result of this and representations in previous years 322 houses were actually vacated and the people from them moved to better accommodation. Thus, slowly but surely, we increase the standards of living of the town. The number of new houses built in the town, however, was the smallest since 1950. The number of Corporation houses built was the lowest since that year but private building was, with the exception of 1957, at a higher level than anytime since the war.

From homes to home helps. I think I can say without much fear of contradiction that we now have a home help service that compares with that of any other authority in the country. We now never close. The Home Help Service since April this year runs a round the clock service; daytime for normal purposes, evening times to help people where necessary to settle down comfortably to bed, and through the night for those cases where the relatives need a break to get a good night's sleep. When we extended the service we tried to let as many people as possible know, so that no-one in need would go without. However, I think even now there are people who are still unaware that this valuable service exists for them. We are hoping more and more people will realise it is there for them to use when they need it. The laundry service for incontinent patients meets a great need and demands on it continue to increase.

The number of home confinements grows. The number of midwives unfortunately doesn't, so we have had a particularly busy year for the Domiciliary Midwifery Service. As you know Huddersfield is a town with a very high number of hospital confinements. At one time it was thought that a hospital confinement was the ideal for every person, but today many think that where housing and home conditions are satisfactory there is much to be said for having one's baby at home. Some cases of course will always be advised to have their babies in hospitals—mothers having their first and mothers who have more than four. However, where a woman is having her second, third or fourth baby normally there is much to be said for her to have it in her own home, amongst her own family. There are, one must face it, drawbacks—one of them the financial aspect. We must, however, realise that home confinements may grow in numbers and make our arrangements accordingly.

About the Health Centre. After a certain amount of hope at the end of the year that the much sought after new Health Centre Clinic might at least be within our grasp, we are now left in a state of abeyance. Perhaps by the next annual report something more concrete will have emerged.

One of the main features of our protection against disease over the last year or two has been immunisation against poliomyelitis. The scope of this has been extended during 1958 and now roughly

one in ten of the population is protected against the disease. Talking about disease, of course we must face that as in every other aspect of life things are never static. Fifty years ago physical disease, particularly infectious disease, was very much in the ascendancy and mental health, although a disaster to the individual, was not so much in the public eye. Today the pendulum is beginning to swing very much in the other direction. From the point of infectious disease last year was not a bad year. From the point of mental health we became more aware than ever of the problems that face us.

The Mental Health Bill which is now before Parliament is a means of creating a new outlook as regards the care of the mentally ill person. The Health Department is intimately concerned and will need to increase still further the facilities we now provide.

I would not wish to finish without paying my respect to you and to all members of the Committee and to say how much the Department appreciates the help and encouragement it received from yourself, committee members, and from other Corporation Departments.

Yours sincerely,

R. G. Davis

THE FIRST TEN YEARS OF THE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE

In accordance with the wishes of the Ministry, as expressed in Circular 22/58, a short review is given below of how the Local Health Services have altered since the coming into force of the National Health Service Act in 1948.

General

The Department has had three medical officers of health since the appointed day. Dr. Gibson, who had been with the authority since 1930, retired in 1953. Dr. Murdock was with the authority from 1953 to 1956, and I have been with the authority from that time until the present.

The establishment of assistant medical officers was 6 when the Act came into force and the number remains the same.

The Department in 1948 was known as the Public Health Department; it is now known as the Health Department.

Hospitals

In common with all other authorities in 1948 all the municipal hospitals were transferred from the control of the local authority to the control of the Regional Hospital Board. In 1948, however, the then Medical Officer of Health continued to undertake certain clinical duties at the Infectious Diseases Hospital. Although the system has been modified the Health Department still undertakes duties at the hospital. The present system is that the Department undertakes to provide relief cover in the absence of the Junior Hospital Medical Officer.

The pattern of work has, however, altered considerably since these duties were first undertaken in 1948. At that time the hospital was solely for infectious diseases. Now the bulk of the cases are geriatric cases and the number of cases of infectious diseases has fallen and continues to fall. Most of the admissions are for the less serious type of infectious disease, scarlet fever, etc. Poliomyelitis cases are being taken to Bradford.

The Medical Officer of Health has always been a member of the Hospital Management Committee. This liaison, I think, has always been helpful and with the increased emphasis on the retention of patients in the community for as long as possible and for discharge from hospital back into the community as soon as possible, this liaison becomes increasingly important.

General Medical Services

The Medical Officer of Health is a member of the Executive Council and of some of its various committees and is a member of the local Medical Committee.

This has proved helpful in establishing liaison and a good relationship with the family doctor.

In addition, in Huddersfield two general practitioners at the moment are members of the Borough Council and both sit on the Health Committee.

However, it is in the day-to-day contact that the best opportunity for good liaison occurs. In a town the size of Huddersfield, with the one centralised Health Department, general practitioners are constantly in and out and this is to everyone's mutual benefit.

Section 22, Care of Mothers and Young Children

This has been unique in Huddersfield since the time of Dr. Moore, in the early nineteen hundreds. Dr. Moore instituted a system of home visiting by "duly qualified and legally registered lady medical practitioners".

The doctors visited the children in their own homes and the only clinic in the town was based in the Health Department offices. This system was still in force in 1948 and, with the one exception that a branch clinic has been opened in what was previously a day nursery, remains in force to day. The doctors still continue to see children in their own homes and one year old and three year old examinations continue to be carried out there. The system has brought excel-

lent results. Even since the National Health Service Act came into force the Infant Mortality has dropped from 33 in 1948 to 18 in 1958, although of course this is due to several factors.

Section 23. Midwifery

The Domiciliary Midwifery Service in Huddersfield has been for many years a Part II training School. In 1948 it was based on the Princess Royal Maternity Home, but subsequent to the coming into force of the Act the Domiciliary Midwives moved into a house opposite the Maternity Hospital and operated from there. The Service is still based on this house in 1958, although definite plans have now been formed for the Midwives to move and share a common building with the District Nurses. The establishment in 1948 was 1 Sister in charge, 1 Sister, 9 Pupil Midwives and 1 District Midwife non-resident. The establishment to day consists of 1 Sister in charge, 1 Sister, 1 Midwife non-resident and 6 Pupil Midwives. The number of cases attended by the Domiciliary Midwives in 1948 was 396. This number had fallen to 259 in 1955, but has now begun to rise again and last year was 328. Over the last year or so it has become increasingly difficult, however, to obtain pupil midwives, and the Domiciliary Midwifery Service was hard pressed to cope with all the cases in 1958.

Section 24. Health Visiting

Because of the method of dealing with infant welfare, already referred to, the establishment of Health Visitors in Huddersfield has always been small. In 1948 there were in fact only Infant Welfare Nurses, who went out, when required, to nurse sick babies in their own homes and who worked under the supervision of the Assistant Medical Officers. In 1948 there were 2 fulltime nurses and 1 part-time nurse. By 1950 the Infant Welfare Nurses had become Health Visitors and by the end of the year there were 4 Health Visitors on the staff. 5 Health Visitors commenced in 1951, bringing their numbers then up to 8. In 1955 the functions of Health Visitors and School Nurses were combined. Their numbers have, however, not increased and in fact at the end of 1958 there were only 7 qualified Health Visitors/School Nurses. In order to assist the Health Visitors with their duties it was found necessary in 1957 to take on nurses without their Health Visitor's Certificate, to carry out clinic duties.

Section 25. Home Nursing

Home Nursing was carried out in 1948 by the Huddersfield Queen Victoria Nurses Association and this organisation continued to arrange for home nursing services as agents for the Corporation up to the end of 1958. In 1958, however, it was decided that as from the 1st April 1959 the Home Nursing would be carried out directly by the Corporation.

Section 26. Immunisation and Vaccination.

In 1948 there was an active immunisation programme against diphtheria and in that year there were 1661 children under five years immunised against diphtheria, some by the staff of the Health Department and some by general practitioners. By 1952 immunisation had been commenced against whooping cough. From then on it becomes impossible to tell the exact number of children immunised against individual diseases, as figures are recorded for both immunisation against diphtheria and whooping cough separately and combined. In 1957, following advice received from the Ministry of Health, the authority reverted to a system of using separate antigens for diphtheria and whooping cough. In 1956 the authority commenced vaccination against poliomyelitis and by 1957 this was in full swing. By the end of 1958 some 9,042 people had received 2 injections of anti poliomyelitis vaccine. In 1958 the authority commenced B.C.G. vaccination of 13 year old school children for the first time, and by the end of the year the children in two schools had been tested and immunised where necessary. Over the ten years vaccination against small pox continued to be carried out; in 1958 895 children were vaccinated in the town.

Section 27. Ambulance Service

The Ambulance Service started in 1948 with 11 ambulances and 3 sitting case cars, some of which had been taken over from a voluntary body. The mileage run in the first completed year after 1948, i.e. the mileage for 1949 was

approximately 168,000 miles. By 1958 the mileage had risen to nearly 200,000 miles. On the other hand the number of persons moved by the Ambulance Service in 1949 was some 34,000 and by 1958 this had risen to approximately 60,000. The premises used for the Ambulance Station were the same temporary premises in 1958 as those they were in 1948.

Section 28. Tuberculosis

One of the pleasant features of the past ten years has been the decrease in notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis and particularly in deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis. In 1948 the number of notifications was 100 and the number of deaths 40. In 1958 these were respectively 59 and 19. Whereas previously to 1948 the Tuberculosis Officer had been an officer of the Local authority, after 1948 the Chest Physician gave part of his time only to the local authority. In Huddersfield, however, the Chest Clinic was in the Health Department Building and has remained so throughout the ten years. This has been of great advantage, as liaison between the Health Department and the Chest Clinic has always been at a very high level. The Tuberculosis Health Visitor can be in the Health Department and the Chest Clinic at virtually one and the same time, with the resultant benefit to all. After-care services in the way of free milk were developed after 1948 and during 1958 some 116 people received free milk. Convalescent holidays have also developed under this Section.

Section 28. Mental Health

In 1948 there was only one Mental Health Worker. This number has now increased to two, plus a part-time officer and the number is now likely to increase further.

Section 29. Home Help

Big strides have been made in the Home Help service during the ten years since the Act came into force. There was a domestic Help Service in 1948 with 21 Home Helps. By 1958 there was a Home Help Organiser and a fulltime clerk attached to the Service, with 115, Home Helps. In 1958 the Service was extended to cover not only daytime help, but help in the evening and help to sit through the night in certain cases. Home Helps now also attend over the weekend and are also used in the rehabilitation of some of the problem families.

General Conclusions

Having only come into the borough within the last two years of the specified period, it is a little difficult to give particular instances of how the local health services have functioned in the wider setting of the National Health Service Act. One can, however, give some general impressions of how the local authority's services are now functioning compared with ten years ago.

There has been an overall increase of the services caring for people in their own homes. This is true in respect of domiciliary nursing, health visiting and particularly in respect of home helps. The emphasis which immediately after 1948 seemed to be mainly on taking people into hospital and institutions has reversed and present trends seem to be in favour of keeping persons in their own homes as much as possible, using the ancillary services of the local health authority, and only admitting people to hospital when actual hospital treatment is imperative. This applies particularly to old people. I think it may be said that the Geriatric Service aims at only taking into hospital old people who need hospital attention, rehabilitating them wherever possible, and then to return them to their own homes, if need be with the aid of such services as the local authority can give. The local health authority has been able to help throughout this field with its Home Nursing Service, its Home Help Service and by using facilities under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act.

This has been achieved at some increase of cost to the local authority but the saving of cost to the hospital service, and thus indirectly to the taxpayer, has, I think, been much greater, and in addition many people have been enabled to stay in the comfort of their own homes.

The increase of the work of the local health authority has been not only in the Nursing and Home Help Service but also in the Ambulance Service, which has had to bear the brunt of transport of people not only for in-patient treatment in hospital, but also particularly to out-patients clinic where people can receive such treatment as will enable them to stay in the community.

Over the ten years there has been somewhat of a change of emphasis from the care of the very young to the care of the older members of the family. Even in the continuing Maternity and Child Welfare Services there has been a shift from advice in respect of individual children to health education of mothers and expectant mothers in order to prevent infant morbidity. This trend has been particularly helped by the decline in infectious disease. The extent of health education has grown considerably. It has extended from being directed solely at the mother and child to health in middle age and the prevention of disease and deformity in aged persons.

In respect of Mental Health, the tide which was beginning to turn in 1948 is now beginning to sweep in in full flood. The mental defective child is cared for wherever possible in an occupation centre. Provision is also being made for the care of adult defectives in adult centres. In Huddersfield this has been approved in principle, although some difficulty has so far occurred in finding a suitable building. The Health Committee has also borne in mind the need for the day care of the lower grade defective and may consider this further in future. The emphasis of the Duly Authorised Officer or Mental Health Worker has changed from pure certification and admission to hospital to embrace more the welfare of the mental defective and mentally sick person in the community and this aspect is undoubtedly likely to increase very much in the near future.

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1958

Situation of the Borough:	Latitude varies from 53°36'28"N. to 53°41'40"N Longitude varies from 1°43'26"W. to 1°53'36"W
Elevation:	Varies from 150 feet to 1,246 feet above sea level.
Area of the Borough:	14,149 acres.
Population:	1931 Census—113,475. Estimated by the Registrar-General at the middle of 1958—128,100.
Density of Population:	9.053 persons per acre
Marriages:	979
Marriage rate per 1,000 population:	7.589
Number of Inhabited Houses:	1931—31,650
Number of Inhabited Houses (According to Rate Books):	1st April 1958—45,009
Number of Families or Separate Occupiers:	1931 Census—32,109
Rateable Value of the County Borough 1st April 1958	£1,416,985
Estimated product of a 1d. rate: (1958/1959).	£5,800

Live births	.. .. .	2,019
Live birth rate per 1,000 population	.. .. .	15.761
Still-births	.. . . .	33
Still-births rate per 1,000 live and still-births	.. .. .	16.081
Total live and still-births	.. .. .	2,052
Infant deaths	.. .. .	37
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births—total	.. .. .	18.326
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births—legitimate	.. .. .	17.331
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births—illegitimate	.. .. .	34.782
Neo Natal mortality rate per 1,000 live births (first four weeks)	.. .. .	15.849
Illegitimate live births per cent. of total live births	.. .. .	5.695
Maternal deaths (including abortion)	.. .. .	NIL
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still-births	.. .. .	—
Death rate—all causes	.. .. .	14.23
Early neo-natal mortality rate (First week) per 1,000 related live births	.. .. .	14.363
Perinatal mortality rate (stillbirths + deaths during the first week) per 1,000 total live and still births	.. .. .	30.214

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF VITAL STATISTICS YEAR 1958

	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infant Mortality Rate	Stillbirth Rate (per 1000 live and still births)	Perinatal Mortality Rate	Death Rate from Phthisis	Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1000 Total Live and Still Births)		
							Maternal causes excluding abortion	Due to abortion	Total maternal mortality
England and Wales (Provisional)	16.4	11.7	22.5	21.6	*	.089†	0.35†	0.08†	0.43†
Birkenhead	17.8	13.3	29.3	33.2	50.8	0.12	—	0.36	0.36
Burnley	15.7	15.3	28.08	29.52	51.48	0.08	—	—	—
Bury	15.61	15.13	24.25	23.68	36.6	0.07	—	—	—
Halifax	16.00	14.93	27.56	15.5	27.13	0.13	0.65	—	0.65
Liverpool	20.5	11.7	27.7	25.7	41.4	0.14	0.25	—	0.25
Manchester	18.22	12.7	25.62	25.44	42.11	0.10	0.39	0.24	0.63
Oldham	15.13	14.38	27.37	23.99	36.31	0.09	1.09	0.55	1.64
Preston	16.19	14.56	31.12	19.98	31.55	0.09	—	—	—
Rochdale	16.5	15.2	23.0	24.4	33.0	0.11	—	—	—
Salford	17.91	13.2	28.67	24.96	42.93	0.12	—	—	—
St. Helens	16.9	11.4	35.8	37.6	57.2	0.15	—	0.51	0.51
Stockport	16.3	13.8	25.16	22.47	38.16	0.11	0.38	—	0.38
Wallasey	17.32	13.01	24.69	25.16	38.84	0.13	—	—	—
Wigan	15.23	11.57	26.6	30.6	43.0	0.12	—	—	—
HUDDERSFIELD	15.761	14.23	18.32	16.08	30.214	0.15	—	—	—

* Not available

† Provisional Figure

This Table shows Huddersfield along with Burnley, Bury, Oldham, Wigan, to have a somewhat lower birth rate than some of the other north country boroughs and lower than the provincial general rate for England and Wales.

The death rate, while above that of the general rate for England and Wales, is below that of some of the other county boroughs.

The infant mortality rate is the lowest on record in this borough and also the lowest on the table above.

VITAL STATISTICS OF HUDDERSFIELD DURING THE YEARS 1913 - 1958 (inclusive)

YEAR	Population estimated to middle of each year	NETT BIRTHS			NETT DEATHS		
		Number	Rate	At all ages		Under one year of age	
				Number	Rate	Number	Rate per 1000 nett births
1913	110,882	2196	19.50	1664	14.77	227	103
1914	112,265	2030	18.08	1649	14.69	227	112
1915	112,265	1935	17.29	1830	16.35	212	109
1916	115,390	1906	17.20	1674	15.11	198	103
1917	107,969	1650	15.29	1431	13.29	132	80
1918	105,818	1575	13.35	1782	16.65	158	100
1919	105,346	1519	12.66	1692	15.81	144	95
1920	112,301	2102	18.02	1497	13.37	169	80
1921	116,776	2049	17.60	1481	12.72	178	87
1922	111,900	1827	16.38	1469	13.17	137	74
1923	111,600	1752	15.75	1404	12.62	126	72
1924	111,800	1627	14.32	1587	13.97	159	97
1925	112,000	1631	14.61	1494	13.38	112	69
1926	111,900	1559	13.98	1424	12.77	90	58
1927	112,100	1574	14.09	1667	14.92	117	74
1928	113,000	1537	13.65	1495	13.27	102	66
1929	113,100	1439	12.77	1688	14.98	114	79
1930	113,100	1531	13.33	1527	13.29	85	56
1931	114,300	1398	12.27	1570	13.78	86	62
1932	114,000	1335	11.75	1447	12.74	70	52
1933	114,000	1297	11.42	1711	15.06	64	49
1934	114,500	1435	12.58	1539	13.49	84	59
1935	115,000	1397	12.19	1597	13.93	63	45
1936	115,300	1441	12.30	1651	14.10	91	63
1937	123,030	1543	12.78	1724	14.28	94	61
1937 For rates	121,173						
1938	126,240	1769	14.13	1643	13.12	117	66
1938 For rates	125,630						
THE RATES FOR THE FOLLOWING YEARS ARE CALCULATED ON THE FIGURES FURNISHED BY THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL.							
1939 Birth rate	126,600	1606	12.73	1769	14.06	115	72
1939 Death rate	126,200						
1940	123,000	1541	12.57	1924	15.70	115	74
1941	122,590	1577	12.91	1862	15.24	130	80
1942	120,000	1712	14.04	1708	14.01	148	86
1943	117,700	1905	16.24	1751	14.93	98	51
1944	115,990	2196	19.00	1650	14.27	95	43
1945	115,560	1835	15.93	1769	15.36	97	53
1946	121,560	2271	18.74	1777	14.67	113	50
1947	123,960	2555	20.68	1812	14.67	137	54
1948	127,400	2189	16.92	1712	13.23	72	33
1949	128,300	1965	15.37	1888	14.77	67	34
1950	129,600	1942	15.04	1772	13.72	51	26
1951	128,000	1928	15.11	1925	15.09	46	24
1952	127,400	1861	14.66	1690	13.31	45	24
1953	127,200	1759	13.85	1592	12.54	50	29
1954	127,600	1783	14.04	1597	12.58	46	26
1955	127,800	1827	14.30	1808	14.24	41	24
1956	127,900	1867	14.63	1786	13.99	38	20
1957	127,600	1930	15.125	1726	13.53	39	20
1958	128,100	2019	15.761	1824	14.23	37	18

CAUSES OF DEATH	AGES				1 year				1 and under 5 years				15 years				45 years				65 years				upwards			
	M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.	
1. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	12		7															3	2		9	4					1	
2. Other forms of Tuberculosis ...																												
3. Syphilitic disease ...	3																								3			
4. Diphtheria ...																												
5. Whooping Cough ...																												
6. Meningococcal infections ...																												
7. Acute Poliomyelitis ...	1		1															1										
8. Measles ...																												
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases ...	2		2										1		1												1	
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach ...	25		16															1	2		12	4				12	10	
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ...	49		8															2			25	2				22	6	
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast ...			29																								14	
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus ...			12																1								8	
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ...	80		61										1		1			7	2		28	3				43	33	
15. Leukaemia ...	3		4										1								1	1				1	2	
16. Diabetes ...	3		9															2			1	2					7	
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	101		187															3	2		12	21				85	164	
18. Coronary disease, angina ...	219		143															3	3		97	25				119	112	
19. Hypertension with heart disease ...	18		22																		3	5				15	17	
20. Other heart diseases ...	112		155															4	4		19	15				89	135	
21. Other circulatory disease ...	30		47															1			4	3				25	44	
22. Influenza ...	2		2																									
23. Pneumonia ...	23		19										1							1	6	2				2	1	
24. Bronchitis ...	78		29																		32	5				14	15	
25. Other diseases of respiratory system ...	5		4																		4					46	24	
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	8		5															1			1	1				1	3	
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	4		2																		4	1				6	4	
28. Nephritis and nephrosis ...	13		17															5	2		2	3				6	12	
29. Hyperplasia of prostate ...	10																				1					9		
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...																												
31. Congenital malformations ...	7		5															1			1							
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases...	64		67															4			13	12				32	47	
33. Motor vehicle accidents ...	14		7										2					5			4	1				3	5	
34. All other accidents ...	22		28										1					6			2	2				12	26	
35. Suicide ...	21		6															6	3		10	2				5	1	
36. Homicide and operations of war ...			1									1																
TOTALS	929		895		22	15	5	3	5	3			55		25		292		157		550					692		

The table giving the birth rate, death rate, and infant mortality figure since 1913 shows that although the birth rate for 1958 is higher than for 1957 it is considerably lower than it was 45 years ago, when it was 19.50. In only one year since 1913 has the birth rate exceeded this figure, and that was in 1947 when it was 20.68.

The death rate for 1958 is only 0.54 less than it was in 1913.

On the other hand the infant mortality figure has fallen from 103 in 1913 to the lowest ever recorded in this Borough—18 per 1000 births, being 2 less than it was in 1957 and 1956.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN THE VARIOUS WARDS OF THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF HUDDERSFIELD DURING 1958

As these figures have been compiled locally they may not agree with those of the Registrar General which have been used elsewhere in this report.

Ward								Births	Deaths
Marsh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	158	131
North Central	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	101	78
South Central		..	..	..	..	..	..	139	92
Birkby	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	116	108
Deighton		..	..	..	..	..	..	203	150
Fartown		..	..	..	..	..	..	153	142
Dalton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	175	164
Almondbury	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	181	149
Lockwood		..	..	..	..	..	..	170	123
Newsome		..	..	..	..	..	..	97	94
Lindley		..	..	..	..	..	..	115	122
Longwood		..	..	..	..	..	..	77	77
Crosland Moor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	106	151
Milnsbridge		..	..	..	..	..	..	70	90
Paddock	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99	116
TOTALS	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1960	1787

The Table headed "Causes of, and Ages at Death" gives details of the principal causes of death at all ages.

The diseases showing the highest number of deaths at all ages during the year were exactly the same as in 1957, namely,

coronary disease
other heart diseases
vascular lesions of the nervous system, and
various types of neoplasm.

Amongst the defined neoplasms cancer of the lung and bronchus has the highest figure—49 in men and 8 in women.

Of the other defined causes, bronchitis again ranks high with 78 deaths in men and 29 in women.

This year there was an increase in the number of deaths from respiratory tuberculosis—19 compared with 13 in 1957, but, again, the larger proportion of these was in persons of 45 and over.

The main effect of deaths from coronary disease again fell on men, though this year it was in the 65 years and upwards age group; in women it was still in the 65 years and upwards age group, as it was in 1957.

Area Comparability Factors

The area comparability factors for this County Borough as notified by the Registrar General are exactly as 1957, namely 1.05 for births and 1.01 for deaths.

Male and Female Deaths

There were 929 deaths of males and 895 deaths of females, a difference during 1958 of 34. Last year the difference was 16, but in both years the deaths of males were higher than the deaths of females.

The main diseases with heavier fatality in males were:—

	M	F
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	12	7
Syphilitic disease	3	—
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	25	16
Malignant neoplasm, lung and bronchus	49	8
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	80	61
Coronary disease, angina	219	143
Pneumonia	23	19
Bronchitis	78	29
Other diseases of respiratory system	5	4
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	8	5
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	4	2
Motor vehicle accidents	14	7
Suicide	21	6

The main diseases with heavier mortality in females were:—

	M	F
Leukaemia	3	4
Diabetes	3	9
Vascular lesions of the nervous system	101	187
Hypertension with heart disease	18	22
Other heart diseases	112	155
Other circulatory diseases	30	47
Nephritis and nephrosis	13	17
All other accidents	22	28

Cancer

The number of deaths from cancer, including leukaemia and aleukaemia, was 287—this shows a decrease of 11 on the figure for 1957.

The Registrar General reports that 57 deaths were due to cancer of the lung and bronchus, this showing a decrease of 7 on the figure for 1957.

Of the figures compared locally it was felt that 62 could be attributed to cancer of the lung and the following table shows these deaths broken down according to age and sex.

CANCER OF THE LUNG

Deaths where cancer of the lung was given as one of the causes of death.

Ages at Death

Age	Male	Female	Total
25-45	2	—	2
45-65	28	4	32
65-75	16	4	20
75 and over	5	3	8
TOTAL	51	11	62

The following table shows the various sites of cancer given as the main cause of death on death certificates during 1958:—

Site of Disease	Under 1		5-15		15-25		25-45		45-65		65-75		75 & over		Total		Grand Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Stomach	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	12	3	8	4	3	5	24	13	37
Lung	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	28	4	16	4	5	3	51	11	62
Breast	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	13	—	6	—	7	—	27	27
Pancreas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	2
Uterus	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	3	3
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	24	24	19	16	17	18	64	62	126
TOTAL	—	—	—	1	—	—	7	6	65	44	43	32	25	34	140	117	257

Heart Diseases

There were 669 deaths from heart diseases. This is again more than one third of the total deaths and is 70 more than the number of deaths said to be due to heart diseases in 1957.

Again the highest number of deaths from these diseases occurred in persons over the age of 65 years, and the female deaths from heart diseases were almost double those of the males.

Vascular lesions of nervous system

This was again another disease in which there was a large number of deaths—288—more than one seventh of the total deaths and 41 more than in 1957.

Pneumonia, bronchitis and other non-tuberculous respiratory diseases

Deaths from these causes numbered 162. This number is 3 less than last year but is still one eleventh of the total deaths.

Deaths due to Accidents. Compiled from figures kept locally.

The following tables show deaths due to accidents (a) in the home; (b) on the road; (c) due to accidental falls; (d) by misadventure; and (e) suicide.

It will be noted that accidents in the home claimed 34 victims being double the number of accidents which occurred on the road.

DEATHS DUE TO ACCIDENTS IN THE HOME

Cause of Death	45-65		65 & over		Male	Female	Total
	M	F	M	F			
Falls	1	1	10	19	11	20	31
Burns & Scalds	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
Gas Poisoning	—	—	—	2	—	2	2
TOTAL	1	1	10	22	11	23	34

DEATHS DUE TO ACCIDENTS—THE ROAD

Cause of death	Under 5		5-15		15-25		25-45		45-65		65 & over		Male	Female	Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
Motor bus accidents	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	2
Motor cycle accidents	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	2
Motor car accidents	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	—	5	5	6	11
Motor car and motor cycle collision	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Motor bus and pedal cycle collision	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
TOTALS:	—	1	2	—	1	—	2	—	4	1	1	5	10	7	17

DEATHS DUE TO ACCIDENTAL FALLS

Cause	0 - 4		5 - 14		15 - 44		45 - 65		65 and over		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Falls in Street	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—
Falls at work	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Falls in Hospital	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
TOTALS:	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	4	—

DEATHS BY MISADVENTURE

Cause	Sex	0-5	5-14	15-44	45-65	65 and over	Total
Drowning	M	-	1	1	-	-	2
	F	-	-	-	-	1	1
Poisoning	M	-	-	1	-	-	1
	F	-	-	-	1	1	2
Heart failure due to accidental Asphyxiation	M	1	-	-	-	-	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-
Strangulation	M	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	1
Others	M	-	-	2	-	-	2
	F	1	-	-	-	-	1
TOTALS:		3	1	4	1	2	11

DEATHS BY SUICIDE

Method	0 - 4		5 - 14		15 - 44		45 - 65		65 and over		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Drowning	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-
Gas Poisoning ..	-	-	-	-	6	3	5	-	2	1	13	4
Hanging	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	-	3	2
TOTALS:	-	-	-	-	6	3	8	2	4	1	18	6

MORTALITY OF OCCUPATIONS

The following table compiled from figures kept locally, shows the deaths broken down according to occupations.

As is to be expected in this area again the highest number of deaths occurred amongst textile workers; in fact the picture presented by this table is much the same as was reported in the 1957 Annual Report, as it was workers in metal manufacture, engineering and allied trades that claimed the next highest number of workers.

Workers employed in the commercial, financial and insurance occupations, excluding clerical staff, were again third on the list. This year, however, the fourth place is taken by persons employed in transport and communications—workers in unskilled occupations who were the 4th on the list in the 1957 annual report have two deaths less this year than those employed in commercial, financial and insurance occupations.

MORTALITY OF OCCUPATIONS

OCCUPATION		Retired		100 years for occupation		Gainfully occupied		House-wives		Total		Final Total
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
ORDER I	Fishermen	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ORDER II	Agricultural, Horticultural and Forestry Occupation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
ORDER III	Mining and Quarrying	11	—	—	—	6	—	1	21	17	21	38
ORDER IV	Workers in the treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products (other than Coals)	4	—	1	—	1	—	14	6	14	20	20
ORDER V	Mining Products (other than Coals)	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	2
ORDER VI	Coal Gas and Coke Makers in Chemical and Allied Trades	8	—	—	—	6	—	5	14	5	19	19
ORDER VII	Workers in Metal Manufacture, Engineering and Allied Trades	53	2	9	7	59	4	90	121	103	224	224
ORDER VIII	Textile Workers	98	24	2	2	81	15	138	181	179	360	360
ORDER IX	Fanners etc., Leather Goods Makers, Fur Dressers	11	—	—	—	6	—	8	17	8	25	25
ORDER X	Makers of Textile Goods and Articles of Dress (not Boots and Shoes)	9	5	—	—	3	1	13	12	19	31	31
ORDER XI	Makers of Foods, Drinks, Tobacco	3	—	—	—	4	1	4	7	5	12	12
ORDER XII	Workers in Wood, Cane and Cork	15	—	—	—	8	—	18	23	18	41	41
ORDER XIII	Makers of and Workers in Paper and Paperboard, Bookbinders, Printers	2	2	—	—	1	—	4	3	6	9	9
ORDER XIV	Makers of Products (not elsewhere specified)	4	—	—	—	1	—	6	5	6	11	11
ORDER XV	Workers in Building and Contracting	26	—	2	—	12	—	26	40	26	66	66
ORDER XVI	Painters and Decorators	6	—	—	—	6	—	7	12	8	20	20
ORDER XVII	Administrators, Directors, Managers	13	2	1	1	15	—	22	29	24	53	53
ORDER XVIII	Persons Employed in Transport and Communications (Commercial, Financial & Insurance Occupations (excluding Clerical Staff))	43	—	2	2	31	—	65	76	67	143	143
ORDER XIX	Professional and Technical Occupations	46	4	2	3	33	5	77	81	89	170	170
ORDER XX	Persons Professionally Employed in Entertainments and Sport	12	8	1	—	15	3	23	28	34	62	62
ORDER XXI	Persons Professionally Engaged in Entertainments and Sport	5	—	—	—	5	—	5	10	5	15	15
ORDER XXII	Persons engaged in Personal Service (including Institutions, Clubs, Hotels, etc.)	2	2	—	—	1	—	1	3	3	6	6
ORDER XXIII	Clerks, Typists, etc.	17	9	—	1	15	4	33	32	47	79	79
ORDER XXIV	Warehousemen, Storekeepers, Packers, Pottlers	12	4	1	1	20	1	20	33	26	60	60
ORDER XXV	Stationary Engine Drivers, Crane Drivers, Tractor Drivers, etc., Stokers, etc.	26	—	—	—	11	—	20	37	20	57	57
ORDER XXVI	Workers in Unskilled Occupations	5	—	—	1	10	—	12	15	13	28	28
ORDER XXVII	Other and Undefined Workers	36	4	6	2	53	3	64	95	73	168	168
ORDER XXVIII	Retired or not Gainfully Occupied	8	—	3	—	4	18	24	15	42	57	57
		—	—	—	—	2	5	4	2	9	11	11
TOTALS		475	66	30	21	409	60	726	914	873	1787	1787

INFANT MORTALITY (NETT DEATHS IN THE VARIOUS WARDS OF THE BOROUGH) — 1958

WARD	1st day	2nd day	3rd day	4th day	5th day	6th day	7th day	1st week	2nd week	3rd week	4th week	under one month												TOTAL
												1/2	2/3	3/4	4/5	5/6	6/7	7/8	8/9	9/10	10/11	11/12	1958	1957
MARSH										1		1											1	2
NORTH CENTRAL	2		1					3				3											3	2
SOUTH CENTRAL		1			1			2				2	1		1								4	4
BIRKBY		1						1				1											1	1
DEIGHTON	2	2		1	1			6	1			7											7	6
FARTOWN	1	1	1					3				3											3	10
DALTON			1					1		1		2											2	4
ALMONDBURY	1		2	1				4				4					1						5	—
LOCKWOOD	1		1	1				3				3											3	3
NEWSOME	1			2	1			4				4											4	—
LINDLEY																								—
LONGWOOD																								1
CROSLAND MOOR			1					1				1											1	5
MILNSBRIDGE															1								1	—
PADDOCK		1						1				1			1								2	1
TOTALS:	8	6	7	5	3	—		29	1	2	—	32	—	1	—	3	1						37	39

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1958

Mr. S. Morris Bower has kindly supplied the following information and comment about the meteorological conditions in Huddersfield during the year.

When copious rainfall and lack of sunshine dominate a year it is bound to give a bad impression. Taken alone the excessive rainfall was not as great as in either 1951 or 1954, and the sunshine was not as poor as 1954. However, 1954 was appreciably colder than 1958, so the past year cannot stand as badly as its predecessor four years ago and we have not created any new records.

The past year was also less stormy than 1954; wind movement was only roughly threequarters of the 1954 figure. On the whole the past year could easily have been worse.

Air temperature ranged from a minimum of 20 deg. on the night of the 8th/9th March to a belated summer maximum of 80 deg. on August 28th. Up to June the mercury never rose above 77 deg., which it reached on June 15th, but July gave 79 deg. on the 9th and the August maximum occurred in a brief summer spell. Temperatures are similar to those of 1954, which never got above 75 deg., except for an isolated warm day reaching 83 deg. on September 1st.

January and March were cold, March particularly so, but the spring and summer with the exception of July, were mild though not hot. September and October were notably warm, while the latter month was unusually sunny, but November became cold, very dry and foggy and more normal conditions returned in December. The mean for the year at 47.4 is slightly above normal, and may be compared with 47.0 in 1954.

The exposed thermometer registered ground frost on 107 nights against a normal of 84. The coldest nights gave minimums of 8 and 5 deg. (24 and 27 deg. of ground frost) on January 21st and February 7th. Snowfall reached a level depth of 16in. on February 25th, the heaviest snow since 1947 and comparable with the notable fall on the same date in 1933. Snow lay on the ground on twenty-six mornings—the normal figure.

Mean monthly barometer readings emphasise the high glass and quiet foggy conditions of November, but the low readings of December were not accompanied by the usual number of days with gales. The deviation of sunshine totals from the normal indicates the brightness of January and February, the disappointing dullness of June and August, and the welcome excess of October sunshine. The years' total sunshine at 1,126 hrs. is 120 hrs. below normal.

Comparative sunshine totals in other parts include: Rotherham, 1,054 hrs. (238 hrs. below normal), Wakefield 1,063 hrs. (78 below normal), Leeds 1,127 hrs.

The monthly rainfall totals and their deviations from normal illustrate the excessive wetness of February (almost the wettest February in the century) the heavy rainfall of May, June and July—which gave us such an atrocious summer—the wet September, and the relative dryness of April and November.

The cumulative effect of the summer rains has been somewhat modified by shortages in other months, and the annual total of nearly 45in. is not as high as the 47 in. of 1951 and 1954.

STATE OF EMPLOYMENT

We are indebted to the Manager of the Huddersfield Employment Exchange for the following figures showing the state of employment in the area (which included Colne Valley, Holmthuth, Kirkburton and Denby Dale) for 1958

	MEN		WOMEN		JUVENILES	
	Wholly Un- employed	Short time	W.U.	S.T.	W.U.	S.T.
January	567	170	161	51	20	
February	571	213	156	111	9	8
March	593	250	180	241	12	28
April	654	361	191	336	52	13
May	683	611	189	758	18	37
June	682	361	250	552	10	49
July	801	326	254	843	16	42
August	773	6	262	2	205	13
September	842	305	259	298	83	38
October	748	501	285	622	48	78
November	779	308	273	344	36	56
December	723	137	240	247	26	47

The August figure for short-time working does not reflect the true position as the count was taken during the textile holiday period.

The juvenile figures (wholly employed) for April, August and September are to a large extent inflated as they include Easter and Summer school leavers who had not at that time entered employment.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT 1946

SECTION 21, HEALTH CENTRES

As mentioned in the Annual Report for 1957 the question of a Health Centre in Huddersfield is still under consideration. It is already well known that the Health Committee have had under consideration the building of new premises to house Maternity and Child Welfare, School Health and other clinics, and the administrative offices of the department.

In formulating the plan consideration was given to the fact that at a later date a further wing might be incorporated to provide accommodation for general practitioners, thus completing the Health Centre as envisaged in Section 21 of the National Health Service Act 1946.

During the year further consideration was again given to the construction of the local authority clinics and offices which it has now been decided should be on a different site to that envisaged when the 1957 Annual Report was written. The decision of the Ministry is now awaited as to the site of the New Civic Centre in Huddersfield before any decision can be taken as to where the local authority clinics and offices are to be erected.

PREMATURE BIRTHS

Weight at Birth	PREMATURE LIVE BIRTHS												PREMATURE STILL BIRTHS					
	Born in hospital				Born at home and nursed entirely at home				Born at home and transferred to hospital on or before 28th day		Born in nursing home and transferred to hospital on or before 28th day		Born in Hospital (17)	Born at home (18)	Born in nursing home (19)			
	Total (2)	Died within 24 hrs. of birth (3)	Survived 28 days (4)	Total (5)	Died within 24 hrs. of birth (6)	Survived 28 days (7)	Total (8)	Died within 24 hrs. of birth (9)	Survived 28 days (10)	Total (11)	Died within 24 hrs. of birth (12)	Survived 28 days (13)				Total (14)	Died within 24 hrs. of birth (15)	Survived 28 days (16)
(1)																		
(a) 3 lb. 4 oz. or less (1500 gms. or less)	8	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	1	-
(b) Over 3 lb. 4 oz. up to and including 4lb. 6 oz. (1500-2000 gms.)	27	3	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
(c) Over 4 lb. 6 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 15 oz. (2000-2250 gms.)	22	-	19	4	-	3	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
(d) Over 4 lb. 15 oz. up to and including 5lb. 8 oz. (2250-2500 gms.)	54	-	53	18	-	18	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-
TOTALS:	111	8	95	22	-	21	4	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	4	-

SECTION 22, CARE OF MOTHERS & YOUNG CHILDREN

Ante-natal Care.

Maternity Beds.

The number of hospital maternity beds provided in Huddersfield is:—

Huddersfield Royal Infirmary:	15
Princess Royal Maternity Home:	57
St. Luke's Hospital :	33
	<hr/>
Total	105
	<hr/>

In addition, there are 8 hospital maternity beds at the Holme Valley Hospital, Holmfirth. This hospital, however, is not in the County Borough of Huddersfield, and it is only on rare occasions that Huddersfield patients are admitted.

During 1958, 2426 live and stillbirths were notified to the Medical Officer of Health as having taken place in institutions in this area. In 1644 cases the patient's home address was in the County Borough of Huddersfield.

The District Midwives notified 338 live and stillbirths.

Although the number of domiciliary confinements increased during the year the Borough still has one of the highest institutional confinement rates.

ANTE-NATAL HAEMOGLOBINS

During the year 1958 exactly 400 ante-natal cases had a blood test for haemoglobin. The lowest value obtained was 52% and the highest 102%. The mean value was 79% (S.D. = 8%).

In addition, 16 of these cases had one or more further checks on their Haemoglobin levels, and we are now trying to do a second Hb estimation on all women whose initial Hb value was 75% or less.

HOME CONFINEMENTS

During the year the Medical Officer of Health was asked to furnish reports on the home conditions of 273 patients before their application for admission to hospital was considered. This is an increase of 68 compared with the year 1957.

In addition, where it was not found possible for the patient to remain in hospital for a period of 10 days after confinement the District Midwives were asked to attend. During the year they were asked to attend in 46 cases.

MATERNITY OUTFITS

A supply of these outfits is kept at the District Midwives Home and issued for use by the District Midwives and others at each delivery they attend. Occasionally maternity outfits are asked for, for domiciliary patients who are not attended by the District Midwives.

Ante-natal Clinics.

The number of attendances at the local authority's ante-natal clinics was as follows:—

Medical Officers' sessions	463
Midwives' sessions	2381
	<hr/>
Total:	2844
	<hr/>

At the present time these clinics are held at:

- (i) the Central Clinic in the Health Department;
- (ii) the former Brackenhall Day Nursery which is situated adjacent to a large housing estate almost on the outskirts of the Borough;
- (iii) the former Greenhead Day Nursery, situated in the grounds of the Princess Royal Maternity Home, and used by the District Midwives, who book their patients here.

When it is possible to hold Relaxation Classes these take place at the former Greenhead Day Nursery during an afternoon, usually Tuesday, from 2-0 to 3-0 p.m. approximately.

Care of premature infants

Owing to the comparatively short distance to be covered between any home in the Borough and the local hospitals, facilities for dealing with premature infants in the home have never been developed. When a premature infant is born in the district the practice in operation is to remove the child immediately to hospital.

The following tables on this page and the one on page 32 give details of the premature live births notified (as adjusted by any notifications transferred in or out of the area.)

Number of premature live births notified

(a) In hospital	111
(b) At home	26
(c) In private nursing homes	—
TOTAL:	137

Number of premature still-births notified

(a) In hospital	13
(b) At home	4
(c) In private nursing homes	—
TOTAL:	17

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS

Ante-Natal Clinics

No. of sessions held by Medical Officers:	..	..	..	..	..	48
No. of sessions held by Midwives when no Medical Officer Present:	..	..	..	..	..	102
No. of women who attended during the year	..	..	..	..	..	514
No. of new cases	..	..	..	..	..	393
Total number of attendances during the year						
Medical Officers Sessions..	..	..	..	..	463	
Midwives Sessions..	..	..	..	..	2381	
					<u>2844</u>	

Care of Unmarried Mothers

During the year the cases of 9 expectant unmarried mothers were referred to the Medical Officer of Health asking for financial assistance.

The social aspects were carefully considered and as it was felt that some of these girls would be better away from Huddersfield during the latter stage of their pregnancy, or it was found that they had no real home at all, arrangements were made for four of the girls to be admitted to Homes outside the town.

Three applications were refused; one applicant removed to Leeds—application referred to authority in Leeds; one application was withdrawn.

The Corporation makes a grant of £300 each to the following two Homes for unmarried mothers:

- (i) The Huddersfield Mission, Queen Street, Huddersfield.
- (ii) St. Katharine's Hostel, Kings Mill Lane, Huddersfield.

During 1958 the following cases were dealt with at these homes :-

Name of Home	Maternity Beds available	No. of Admissions	Average length of stay
Huddersfield Mission	9 7 cots	28	ante-natal 7 weeks post-natal 6 weeks
St. Katharine's Hostel	8 5 cots	23	ante-natal 6 weeks post-natal 6 weeks

The majority of the girls admitted to these Homes came from addresses outside the County Borough of Huddersfield.

FAMILY PLANNING

A Birth Control Clinic was first opened in October 1948 at the Health Department, Huddersfield, and held its last session in this building on the 17th August 1955.

A Family Planning Clinic was opened on 7th September 1955 at the former Day Nursery, Greenhead Road. This is run under the auspices of the Family Planning Association, but the Corporation provide the building and service free of charge and also make a grant of £50 per annum to the Association.

The Chairman of the Health Committee is Chairman of the Huddersfield Branch of the Family Planning Association and three other members of the Health Committee also serve. The Medical Officer of Health is also a member of the Committee, and the Senior Assistant Medical Officer is President of the Branch.

The Clinic is held:

- Every Wednesday—2 to 4 p.m.
- Every 1st and 3rd Wednesday—6 to 8 p.m.

LIST OF CLINICS

MATERNAL WELFARE

Held at the former Greenhead Day Nursery, Huddersfield

Ante-Natal and Post -Natal Clinics:

Monday afternoon 2 to 4 p.m.

District Midwives Clinic:

Monday and Thursday afternoons, 2 to 4 p.m.

FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC

Held at the former Greenhead Day Nursery, Huddersfield.

Every Wednesday, 2 to 4 p.m. Every first and third Wednesday, 6 to 8 p.m.

CHILD WELFARE

Held at the Central Clinic, Health Department, Huddersfield.

Child Welfare Clinic: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday after-
(including immunisation noons, 2-0 to 4-30 p.m.
and vaccination clinics).

(Also held at the former Brackenhall Day Nursery every Tuesday after-
noon, from 2 to 4 p.m.)

Poliomyelitis Vaccination Clinic:

Thursday and Friday afternoons, 2 to 4-30 p.m.
by appointment.

SPECIAL CLINICS AT WHICH MATERNITY & CHILD WELFARE CASES ATTEND

Held at the Central Clinic, Health Department, Huddersfield.

Dental Clinic: Monday to Friday:
Mornings: 9-0 a.m. to 12 noon
Afternoons: 1-30 to 5-30 p.m.
Saturday: 8-30 a.m. to 12 noon

Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic:
Held first Monday in each month
9-30 a.m. to 12 noon

Orthopaedic Clinic: Wednesday: 9-30 a.m. to 12 noon

Skin Clinic: Second Thursday in each month
from 2-0 p.m.

Ultra Violet Ray Clinic: Wednesday: 2-30 to 4-0 p.m.

Physiotherapy: Monday, Tuesday and Thursday
1-30 to 4-0 p.m.
Wednesday 1-30 to 5-30 p.m.

CHILD WELFARE CLINICS

No. of Centres provided	2
No. of sessions held during the year.	294
No of children first attended under 1 year of age	903
Total No. of children who attended during the year	2561
No. of attendances during the year made by children	

Under 1	4485
Between 1 and 2	903
2 but Under 5	2344

No. of 3 year old appointments attendances	1021
Attendances of children at Ultra Violet Ray Clinic	163

CHILD WELFARE

There has been no change in the routine of the Child Welfare Department during 1958.

Infant Welfare Clinics have continued to be held at the Central Clinic in Ramsden Street and also at the former Brackenhall Day Nursery. Domiciliary visiting to mothers and babies has continued. Owing to the increased number of visits paid to geriatric cases and to "follow up" cases, discharged from hospitals, and also to the fact that a large amount of time has been spent on poliomyelitis vaccination, the medical and health visiting staffs were obliged to reduce the number of visits paid to mothers and babies. Every effort was made to pay regular visits to those families known to require help and supervision.

Examination of three Year Old Children

During the year many parents responded to the invitation to bring their three year old children to the clinic for examination—a total of 1021 children were examined. The general health and nutrition of these children was found to be uniformly good, in fact, only three were considered to be badly nourished. It is, of course, recognised that it is the more conscientious type of parent who brings her children—it is not to be expected that all of the minority of children, who are not examined, would reach such a high standard. The largest group of abnormalities was found to be slight orthopaedic defects. Twenty four cases were referred for treatment and one hundred and thirty six were kept under observation as not requiring immediate treatment.

Fifty-nine cases of dental caries were referred for treatment.

It was found that 52% of these children had been vaccinated in infancy against smallpox.

Live Births

The number of live births occurring in the Borough was 2764. The birth rate was 15.71 (this figure has been adjusted by the exclusion of non-residents and the addition of inward transferable births). Domiciliary confinements totalled 338 and the remaining 2426 births occurred in hospital. The hospital confinement rate remains extremely high and the demand for hospital beds exceeds the supply. All cases which are refused a booking by the hospital authorities are referred by them to the Medical Officer of Health. The homes are visited and the social and housing conditions are carefully assessed and reported to the hospital. Many cases are admitted to hospital as a result of these findings, but where conditions are suitable arrangements are made for a home confinement.

Infant Mortality

The total number of infants under the age of one year who died in 1958 was 37, and the death rate of infants per every 1000 live births was 18. This figure is the lowest which has been recorded in the Borough. It is most encouraging that the downward trend of the rate still continues.

Out of a total of 37 deaths, 32 occurred under the age of one month. Twenty nine children died during the first week of life. Prematurity was once again the most common cause of death. Nineteen children died from this cause during the first week of life and one died during the third week.

The Neonatal Mortality Rate was 15.849 per thousand live births and the Perinatal Death Rate i.e. stillbirths and deaths under one week per thousand live and still births was 30.214.

Six infants died between the age of one month and one year. Three of these deaths were avoidable as two were due to accidental asphyxiation and one to injuries due to violence.

There has been a marked decline in deaths due to pneumonia—only one case occurred in this age group and one in the second week of life. In 1958 six deaths from this cause were reported.

Stillbirths

Thirty-four stillbirths were notified during the year as compared with fifty-one in 1957.

Prematurity

Twenty deaths from prematurity occurred, including one set of twins. Four of the mothers were known to have suffered from toxæmia of pregnancy and three had twin pregnancies. In only four cases were the housing conditions found to be very bad. Five of the mothers went out to work during pregnancy. As found in previous years, more than half the cases occurred in first or second pregnancies and in all cases the fathers were occupied as manual workers or labourers.

Perinatal Mortality Survey 1958

The Health Department participated in the National Perinatal Mortality Survey, which was carried out under the auspices of the National Birthday Trust Fund. The object of the Survey was to attempt to discover the cause for stillbirths and neonatal deaths. The infant mortality rate continues to improve but most of the improvement in recent years is among babies more than a month old. There is still a considerable loss of life at the time of birth or just afterwards—the perinatal period. Each year in England and Wales approximately 16,000 babies are stillborn and 10,000 die in the first week of life.

The enquiry covered all the births occurring during the first week of March and all stillbirths and babies dying under the age of four weeks during the months of March, April and May. It was carried out by means of a questionnaire which was completed by the Midwife present at the birth. The mother herself co-operated by giving information regarding relevant details concerning herself and her family.

Post mortems were carried out on all babies who were stillborn or who died under the age of twenty-eight days during the month of March.

The findings of the survey are awaited with much interest.

EXAMINATION OF THREE YEAR OLD CHILDREN

No of children examined.. .. 1021

Defect						Requiring treatment	Requiring to be kept under obser- vation, but not requiring treatment
Malnutrition .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..		3
Uncleanliness .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	5
SKIN CONDITIONS (Non-tuberculosis) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	12	22
EYE—							
Squint .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	9	9
Defective vision .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
Other conditions .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
EAR—							
Defective hearing .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Otitis Media .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2	4
Other conditions .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
NOSE AND THROAT .. .. .	..					
Enlarged Tonsils .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	6	13
Adenoids .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	—	1
Tonsils and adenoids .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	3	24
Other conditions .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	3	17
Enlarged cervical glands (non-tuberculous)						3	54
Defective speech .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	4	13
Defective teeth .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	59	26
Heart disease—organic .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	6
Heart disease—functional .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2	25
Anaemia .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	—	1
Hernia .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2	5
LUNGS CONDITIONS (Non-tuberculous) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	5
NERVOUS SYSTEM—							
Other conditions .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	10
DEFORMITIES—							
Pes Planus .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2	12
Other conditions .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	22	124
Other defects and diseases .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	11	73
TOTALS .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	149	459

CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE FOR NEGLECTED CHILDREN

As reported in the Annual Report for 1957, the Medical Officer of Health is the Co-ordinating Officer for this Committee, which has been appointed as a result of a recommendation contained in the Joint Circular of the Ministries of Health and Education and Home Office.

The Committee consists of officers of the Corporation and officers of statutory bodies concerned with the wellbeing of children, together with representatives of voluntary organisations who are concerned with the same problem. The composition of the Committee is as follows:—

Medical Officer of Health
Director of Welfare
Children's Officer
Housing Manager
Probation Officer
Chief Education Officer
The local Inspector of the National Society for the Prevention
of Cruelty to Children
The local Woman Visitor, National Society for the Prevention
of Cruelty to Children.
The Area Officer, National Assistance Board
The Manager of the local Employment Exchange of the Ministry
of Labour and National Service.

It will be seen, if this list is compared with the one which appeared in the 1957 report, that it was during 1958 that the Manager of the local Employment Exchange was invited to become a member of this Committee, an invitation which he accepted.

The Medical Officer of Health feels that the work done by the members of this Committee is becoming even more helpful to the families in the groups coming under review.

Meetings are now held at regular intervals of every two months.

During the year 20 cases were discussed.

WELFARE FOODS DISTRIBUTION

Cod Liver Oil, National Dried Milk, Orange Juice and Vitamin Tablets are obtained from the following Centres:—

Health Department:	9-0 a.m.—5-0 p.m. 9-0 a.m.—11-30 a.m.	Monday to Friday Saturday.
Berry Brow Salem Chapel:	2-30 p.m.—4-0 p.m.	on the 1st Friday in the month.
Brackenhall Clinic:	2-30 p.m.—4-30 p.m.	every Tuesday
Milnsbridge Baptist Church School:	2-30 p.m.—4-30 p.m.	every Wednesday
Oakes School:	2-30 p.m.—4-30 p.m.	every Thursday.
Netherton and South Crosland School:	2-30 p.m.—4-30 p.m.	1st and 3rd Tuesday in the month.
St. Mary's Church School, Outlane:	2-30 p.m.—4-0 p.m.	2nd Wednesday in the month.
<i>(this centre was closed on the 15th February, 1958)</i>		
Bradley and Colne Bridge Working Men's Club:	2-0 p.m.—4-0 p.m.	every Thursday.
Liberal Club, Moldgreen:	2-30 p.m.—4-30 p.m.	every Monday.
L.C.I. Ltd., Leeds Road, Huddersfield.	5-0 p.m.—5-20 p.m. 12-45 p.m.—2-0 p.m.	every Tuesday. every Thursday.

The proprietary foods were distributed only from the Health Clinic and Brackenhall Clinic whilst National Dried Milk, Cod Liver Oil, Vitamin Tablets and Orange Juice were still distributed at the various centres. The Women's Voluntary Services still distributed the Welfare Foods at the Bradley, Netherton and South Crosland Centres, whilst voluntary workers distributed the foods at Berry Brow, the L.C.I. and Outlane. The Outlane Centre closed on the 15th February, 1958.

There has been a marked decline in the sales of the National Dried Milk, Cod Liver Oil, and Orange Juice sold, as the figures below will show.

The sales of proprietary brands of dried milk and allied preparations has increased considerably during the last twelve months.

The total distribution is as follows:—

	National Dried Milk		Cod Liver Oil		Vitamin Tablets		Orange Juice	
	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958
Issued against coupons	39314	28861	15017	10586	7030	7078	96638	61853
Issued to Hospitals	838	989	—	18	—	—	192	144
Issued to Day Nurseries	72	36	252	252	—	—	1124	540
Supplementary Issues	1045	1635	—	—	—	—	—	—
	41269	31521	15269	10856	7030	7078	97954	62537

	1957	1958
Ostermilk No. 1	676	817
Ostermilk No. 2	23,414	38,811
Cow and Gate	1,950	3,150
Trufood	972	2,170
Farex	1,064	2,248
Robrex	557	958
Virol	586	1,325
Vitamin capsules	84	135

These sales amounted to £4,082 14s. 0d.

£6,887 17s. 10d.

THE MATERNITY & CHILD WELFARE DENTAL SERVICE

Although, during the year, expectant and nursing mothers wishing treatment received attention, there were still too many who were disinterested and apathetic when offered conservative treatment.

It is unfortunate when so many expectant and nursing mothers are solely concerned with obtaining relief from pain, and fail to fulfil subsequent appointments for the preservation of the teeth.

However, in spite of this attitude, it has been possible to emphasise to many patients, by means of dental health education, the necessity to achieve a high standard of oral hygiene during this all-important period and, as a result, the ratio of fillings to extractions has been kept at a very satisfactory level.

The problem of the pre school child is rather difficult. Expectant and nursing mothers, if interested, receive treatment under the scheme within a defined period, after which, at least for the time being, they no longer qualify

for priority treatment but, in the case of the pre-school child, the public dental service accepts responsibility to maintain, with parental consent, a reasonable standard of dental fitness throughout the pre-school and school years.

With regard to dental health, success depends upon continuity of treatment throughout the years, and, of course, the attitude of the parent towards dental treatment determines whether the child will receive continuous treatment or not.

Unfortunately, very few local authority dental services are adequately staffed to give a comprehensive service, and this situation, coupled with a very high incidence of dental decay among pre-schoolchildren, makes it imperative that the policy pursued must be to do the greatest good for the greatest number. The aim must be to conserve the teeth of the pre-school child whenever possible, and it is encouraging to find that by stressing the importance of dental health to the parent of the pre-school child so many attend at regular intervals for examination and treatment if necessary.

In conclusion, much valuable and preventive work is carried out throughout the year by the Health Visitor service, which by means of regular and intimate contacts with the expectant and nursing mother, disseminates valuable information under the heading "Dental Health Education."

Dental health education must be a long term policy, but it is only by stressing such preventive measures as the regulation of diet and the maintenance of a high standard of oral hygiene that in the future we may witness a drop in the incidence of dental decay, and our children may then possess a better structured tooth more resistant to the ravages of dental decay so prevalent to-day.

Co-operation between the Health Visitor service and the Dental Service is of prime importance if we are to succeed in improving the dental health of the nation, and I am indeed grateful for the major contribution which the Health Visitor Service contributes towards such an important objective as the improvement of dental health standards.

A. B. SHIELDS

DENTAL STATISTICS

Dental Care of Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Children under School Age

1. Total number of sessions (i.e. equivalent complete half days) devoted to maternity and child welfare patients during the year 67

2. DENTAL TREATMENT RETURN

A. NUMBERS PROVIDED WITH DENTAL CARE

	No. of patients who made their first attendance at clinic	No. of patients who re-attended clinic	Total number examined	Number needing treatment	Number treated	Number made dentally fit
Expectant and Nursing mothers	47	106	47	47	47	4
Children under 5	467	394	467	467	467	8

B. FORMS OF DENTAL TREATMENT PROVIDED

	Sealings and gum treat- ment	Fillings	Silver Nitrate treat- ment	Crowns or Inlays	Extrac- tions	General Anaes- thetics	Dentures Provided		Radio- graphs
							Full Upper or Lwr.	Partial Upper or Lwr.	
Expectant and Nursing mothers	—	107	—	—	109	33	—	—	—
Children under 5	—	369	—	—	740	342	—	—	—

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946

SECTION 23,—MIDWIFERY

During the year 44 midwives notified their intention to practise:

4 Domiciliary midwives were employed by the local authority:

2 were domiciliary midwives in private practice; the remainder were employed in hospitals and maternity homes.

The midwives employed by the local authority attended 328 patients during the year, this being an increase of 20 on the year 1957.

(i) When a doctor was booked and was present at the time of the delivery of the child (either the booked doctor or another) ..	10
(ii) When a doctor was booked and was not present at the time of delivery	318
TOTAL	328

Analgesia.

3 machines were in use by the domiciliary midwives at the end of the year. Cases in which analgesics were used by Local Authority midwives are shown in the following table:—

Gas and Air	241
Trilene	—
Pethidine	156

Staff and Duties

5 pupil midwives completed Part II midwifery training and 4 were successful at the examination.

The following statement of the work carried out during the year shows an increase in most items over the previous year.

Cases booked	408
Cases attended	354
Live births	324
Stillbirths	4
Abortions	2
Lying-in visits	5620
Ante-natal visits—clinic	2378
Ante-natal visits—home	680
Post natal visits	50
Supervision visits	1868
Clinic visits by staff:	
Ante natal	408
Infant welfare	23
Gas and air administered during labour ..	241
Pethidine administered during labour ..	156

Emergency Cases

The Flying Squad was called for three patients. A blood transfusion was given in all cases. One patient was transferred to hospital and the other two remained at home.

Notifications:

In accordance with the Rules of the Central Midwives Board the following notifications were received from midwives:—

	Domiciliary Practice		Maternity Homes	
	Home address in Borough	Home address outside Borough	Home address in Borough	Home address outside Borough
Notification of Stillbirths	4	—	29	14
Notification of Artificial Feeding	67	—	338	160
Notification of Death of Child	—	—	5	2

Ophthalmia Neonatorum

On the 24th April, 1958, the first case of ophthalmia neonatorum reported since the 20th August 1956, was notified to the Medical Officer of Health. This related to a four days old baby. This baby was born at home and treated in its own home by the District Midwives. The condition cleared within two days.

HUDDERSFIELD DISTRICT MIDWIFERY SERVICE.

The following is a tabular statement of the work carried out during the year :—

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total 1958	Total 1957
Cases ...	34	21	34	42	32	34	28	25	27	19	25	33	354	308
Births ...	34	20	32	40	29	33	26	23	23	16	24	28	328	282
Stillbirths ...	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	6
Lying-in-visits ...	587	388	496	641	589	481	441	444	424	244	392	483	5610	4716
Ante-natal visits ...	74	101	85	24	252	72	33	48	31	69	42	50	931	1855
Post-natal visits ...	9	11	7	5	10	5	—	—	—	—	—	4	51	127
Clinic attendances ...	216	185	227	200	181	210	199	148	203	217	197	186	2189	1680
Supervisory Visits ...	179	146	161	203	196	166	105	129	84	120	160	219	1868	2116
Infants found not to be entirely breast fed during visits	18	5	7	10	9	12	5	7	6	2	5	7	91	73

MIDWIVES

Number known to be practising			
Domiciliary		Employed in Private Nursing Homes	
Employed by Local Authority	In Private Practice	Employed by Hospital Management Committee	
3	1	40	—

DISTRICT MIDWIFERY SERVICE

Domiciliary Cases				
Doctor NOT booked		Doctor booked		TOTAL
Doctor present at time of delivery of child	Doctor NOT present at time of delivery of child	Doctor present at time of delivery of child (either, the booked doctor or another)	Doctor NOT present at time of delivery of child	
—	—	10	318	328 (inc. 3 N.B. cases)

Number of Ante-Natal Visits	Number of Lying-in Visits	Number of Births	Number of Supervisory visits	Number of Attendances at Ante-Natal Clinics		Number of Attendances at Infant Welfare Clinics	Number of cases delivered in institutions but attended by domiciliary mid-wives on discharge from institutions and before the 14th day	Number of cases in which the infant was wholly breast fed at the fourteenth day	No. of cases in which medical aid was summoned during the year under Section 14 (1) of the Midwives Act, 1951	Where the Medical Practitioner had arranged to provide the patient with maternity medical services under the National Health Service	Others
				By Patients	By M(W)						
861	5620	328 incl. 28 B.B.A.'s 3 N.B. cases	1868	2369	408	25	46	227	130	—	—

Number of cases in which inhalational analgesics were administered by midwives in domiciliary practice during the year			
When doctor was present at time of delivery of child		When doctor was NOT present at time of delivery of child	
Gas and Air	"Trilene"	Gas and Air	"Trilene"
6	—	235	—
6		6	
		150	

BIRTHS & DEATHS

Number of live births notified							
domiciliary	..	..	..	..	333		
institutional	..	..	..	..	2382		2715
Relating to Borough							
domiciliary	..	..	..	..	330		
institutional	..	..	..	..	1615		1945
Number of stillbirths notified							
domiciliary	..	..	..	..	5		
institutional	..	..	..	..	44		49
Relating to Borough							
domiciliary	..	..	..	..	5		
institutional	..	..	..	..	29		34
Number of deaths in first week of life							29
Number of deaths in first month of life							32
Number of deaths in first year of life							37
Perinatal mortality rate (stillbirths + deaths during the first week) per 1,000 total live and stillbirths							30.214
Neo Natal mortality rate per 1,000 live births (first four weeks)							15.849
Infant Mortality rate							18.326
Maternal Mortality							
Rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths..							Nil
No. of maternal deaths due to pregnancy							Nil

Puerperal Pyrexia

1 case of Puerperal Pyrexia was notified during the year from a Maternity Home in the area.

HEALTH VISITING

The number of health Visitor/School Nurses and Clinic /School Nurses remained the same as in 1957, with the addition of one trainee Health Visitor who commenced her training in Bradford in October:— that was 7 fully trained and 1 acting Health Visitor/School Nurse, 3 full time and 2 part time Clinic/School Nurses.

The work continues to expand and members of the community of all ages are now visited as it becomes increasingly recognised that the whole family can be helped by the service. In particular, the number of visits to geriatric cases greatly increased as co-operation with the geriatric hospital developed.

During the year some 191 cases involving old people were referred to the Medical Officer of Health, 155 by the Consultant Geriatric Physician, 5 by the Director of Welfare Services and 31 direct by the Health Visitors.

The weekly mothercraft class for expectant mothers continued, but one afternoon a week was found to be insufficient to meet the demand. It was increased to two sessions a week, four talks being given to each group and an additional evening meeting for the combined groups, when husbands were also invited to see a film on the birth of a baby.

With the increase in work and not in staff, visits to babies have become more selective, but it is not only the 'problem' type of home which still needs frequent routine visits. General management, with its future affect on the child's mental wellbeing, and behaviour problems in the toddler are now aspects of child care we are concerned with, as often as the physical side of his upbringing.

VISITS PAID BY ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH AND HEALTH VISITORS

VISITS PAID BY ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH AND HEALTH VISITORS																	
	Number of children under 5 years of age visited during year	Expectant mothers				Post-natal				Children under 1 year of age				Children aged 1 and under 2 yrs.			
		Visits			No access	Visits			No access	Visits			No access	Visits			No access
		First	Re	T't'l		First	Re	T't'l		First	Re	T't'l		First	Re	T't'l	
Assistant Medical Officers of Health	1882	57	24	81	18	378	81	459	42	538	451	5049	1061	706	1073	1779	594
Health Visitors	2113	96	66	162	28	1020	63	1083	25	1214	1211	13325	2272	513	2637	3150	596

	T. B. Households				Children aged 2 but under 5 years				Total number of families or households visited by Assistant Medical Officers of Health and Health Visitors
	Visits		No access	Visits		No access			
	First	Re		First	Re		Total		
Assistant Medical Officers of Health	1	1	—	638 + 1	2317	2955 + 1	645	3328	
Health Visitors	7	39	1	386	4996	5382	897	3235	

ADDITIONAL VISITS PAID BY	Problem Families	Staphylococcal carrier	Domiliary Confinement	Geriatric cases referred by Consultant Physician	Follow-up cases	Infectious diseases	Old Age	Housing	Polio-myelitis	Completed vaccinations	Completed Whooping Cough immunisations	Special visit for M.O.H	After Care		Special School visits	Special visits		Home Help	Infant death reports	Special visits for H.R.I.	Neo-Natal deaths	Hospital admission	Polish nursery	Peri-Natal mortality survey	Verminous heads	Convalescent Home	TOTAL	
													1st	Re		1st	Re											
i) A.M.Os.H.		1	47	92	3	12	2	18	10	17	1		1	14	68	205	31	39	4	25	2	1	2	1	3	1	3	963
ii) Health Visitors	3		137	348			1	52	2	24		1		15	68	205	31	39	4	26	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1174
TOTAL	3	1	184	440	3	12	3	70	12	41	1	1				205	31	39	4		3	1	3	1	3	1	3	211

IMMUNISATION CLINICS

IMMUNISATION CLINICS															
Number of Completed Vaccinations				Number of Completed Diphtheria Immuns				No. of Combined Diphtheria & Pertussis Immuns.				Number of Whooping Cough Immunisations			
Children under 1 yr.	Children 1-5 years	Children over 5	Total	Children under 1 yr.	Children 1-5	Children over 5	Total	Children under 1 yr.	Children 1-5 years	Children over 5	Total	Children under 1 yr.	Children 1-5 yrs.	Children over 5	Total
100	100	91	291	207			207	1	3	—	4	342	118	—	460

SECTION 25—HOME NURSING

Home Nursing has been undertaken on an agency basis by the Queen Victoria Nurses Association. The number of cases treated are shown in the accompanying table. As the records have been kept by the Association it is difficult to make any assessment in terms of paragraph 2 of Circular 1/58 from the Ministry of Health. It would, however, seem highly possible that the Home Nursing Service has in fact greatly relieved the pressure on hospitals by providing home care for patients who might otherwise have had to be admitted.

NUMBER OF STAFF EMPLOYED											
Administrative and Supervisory Nursing Staff			State Registered Nurses (S.R.N., R.S.C.N., & R.F.N.)			Enrolled Assistant Nurses			Student Home Nurses		
Whole-time (1)	Part-time (2)	Equiv. Whole-time of (2) (3)	Whole-time (4)	Part-time (5)	Equiv. Whole-time of (5) (6)	Whole-time (7)	Part-time (8)	Equiv. Whole-time of (8) (9)	Whole-time (10)	Part-time (11)	Equiv. Whole-time of (11) (12)
2			11*	11	8	1			4		

NUMBER OF CASES ATTENDED BY HOME NURSES	Medical		Surgical (2)	Infectious Diseases (3)	Tuber- culosis (4)	Maternal Complications (5)	Others (6)	Totals (7)	Patients in- cluded in (1)-(6) who were 65 or over at the time of the first visit during the year. (8)	Children in- cluded in (1)-(6) who were under 5 at the time of the first visit during the year. (9)	Patients in- cluded in (1)-(6) who have had more than 24 visits during the year. (10)
	(1)	(2)									
3064	974	60	68	18	28	4212	1970	294	974		
78388	19462	547	2803	181	361	101742	63353	1797	77591		

* includes 3 male nurses

HUDDERSFIELD AND DISTRICT VICTORIA NURSES ASSOCIATION

		CASES	VISITS			CASES	VISITS
General Nursing	Old	2699	38157	Dressings	Old	754	10522
	New	877	8688		New	577	4840
Injections	Old	4181	22921	Treatments	Old	766	4798
	New	1264	9160		New	784	2656
TOTALS						1182	101742

Number of patients on books 711
 New patients 3482
 Patients taken off books .. 3475
 Patients remaining 718
 Medical visits 81729

Operations —
 Number of children under 5 yrs. 224
 Visits paid 1444
 Total nursing visits 101742
 Surgical visits 20013

SECTION 26—VACCINATIONS & IMMUNISATIONS

Vaccination against poliomyelitis and smallpox, and immunisation against diphtheria and whooping cough, are all available through the clinics of the Health Department. These services can, however, be carried out by private doctors, and supplies of the necessary material are available at the Health Department.

Throughout the year special vaccination and immunisation sessions were held at the two main clinics—the central clinic at the Health Department, Huddersfield, and the branch clinic held in the former Day Nursery at Bracken-hall, Sheepridge.

Vaccination and immunisation in early infancy are recommended by each Assistant Medical Officer of Health and Health Visitor, when she makes her routine visit to a mother after the birth of a child.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION & VACCINATION

Immunisation Clinics were held as usual during the year.

At the end of 1958 it was estimated that 62.09% of the children between the ages of 1 and 4, and 5.72% of the children under 1 year had received this protection against diphtheria. This figure differs from the one at the end of 1957 in that 64.03% of the children between the ages of 1 and 4, and 3.79% of the children under 1 year had received protection.

As mentioned in the Annual Report for 1957 the use of the combined vaccine was suspended on the receipt of the Ministry of Health Circular 8/57.

Diphtheria

No case of diphtheria has been notified in this Borough since 1950.

The following table shows the number of children under 5 years of age who received injections against diphtheria during 1958:—

	AGE at date of final injection (as regards A) or of reinforcing injection (as regards B)		
	Under 1	1 - 4	Total
A. NUMBER OF CHILDREN WHO COMPLETED A FULL COURSE OF PRIMARY IMMUNISATION IN THE AUTHORITY'S AREA (including temporary residents) DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1958	654	420	1074
B. NUMBER OF CHILDREN WHO RECEIVED A SECONDARY (REINFORCING) INJECTION (i.e., subsequently to primary immunisation at an earlier age) DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1958.		26	26

The following further table shows the number of children in the Local Health Authority area on 31st December, 1958, who had completed a course of diphtheria immunisation at any time between 1st January 1944 and 31st December, 1958.

Age on 31/12/1958. (i.e. Born in year)	Under 1 1958	1 - 4 1954-1957
A. Number of children whose last course (primary or booster) was completed in the period 1954-1958.	115	4340
B. Number of children whose last course (primary or booster) was completed in the period 1953 or earlier	—	—
C. Estimated mid-year child population	2010	6990
Immunity Index 100 A/C	5.72	62.09

Note The Immunity Index is the number of children immunised (primary or booster) during the last five years (total of item A) expressed as a percentage of the total estimated mid-year child population (total of item C.)

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

The decision of the Government, envisaged in my last Annual Report, to make imported vaccine available to local authorities increased the supply coming through to this authority. Further supplies of vaccine became available when the Government relaxed the regulation necessitating retesting in this country. This has made it possible for this authority to increase its facilities so that poliomyelitis vaccination can be carried out any normal weekday morning or afternoon between 9-30 a.m. and 11 a.m. and 2-30 p.m. and 4-30 p.m. respectively immediately registration has been completed.

The first consignment of foreign vaccine arrived on the 30th January, 1958 whilst the first batch of foreign vaccine not retested in this country was received on the 15th May, 1958, (one week after the Government issued the Circular 11/58 relaxing the retesting), and since then supplies have been constant, and reliable. Now the supplies are sent upon a requisition from the local authority.

The poliomyelitis scheme was further extended by Circular 20/58 dated 2nd September, 1958, by the introduction of a third dose of vaccine to persons who had already received the two injections. This circular extended the classes of persons eligible to register and receive poliomyelitis vaccination to persons born 1933-42. This extension was commenced in this Authority on the 6th November, 1958.

An intensive scheme of publicity has been carried out by the Authority to encourage persons to register for poliomyelitis vaccination and the Government added to this publicity by paying for 4 insertions in the local press of an advert designed by themselves.

The number of persons who had received two injections by the end of 1958 was 9042 as compared with 3513 in 1957 and 419 in 1956. 702 persons have received one injection and 1198 a third injection.

The total number of persons registered to receive vaccination against poliomyelitis is 16,386.

The number of persons still to be vaccinated on the 31st December, 1958 is 2130.

The following table shows the classes of persons vaccinated.

		Expectant	General	Ambulance	Hospital
1933-42	1943-58	mothers	Practitioners	staffs	staffs
123	7936	343	95	29	516

The number of vaccinations carried out at the Clinic during 1958 was 5214 and general practitioners 3749. Of the third injections carried out 1099 have been carried out by the Clinic and 99 by general practitioners.

INTERNATIONAL CERTIFICATE OF VACCINATION

During 1958 462 international vaccination certificates were countersigned, this number being 45 less than the figure for 1957.

VACCINATIONS AGAINST SMALLPOX

NUMBER OF PERSONS VACCINATED (or revaccinated) DURING 1958

Number of children under 5 years vaccinated by Private Doctors 762

Number of children under 5 years vaccinated by Assistant Medical
Officers of Health 342

Total: 1104

Age at date of Vaccination	Under 1	1 to 4	5 to 14	15 or over	Total
Number Vaccinated					
Private Doctors	717	45	31	65	858
Assistant Medical Officers of Health	329	13	--	6	348
TOTAL	1046	58	31	71	1206
Number Re-vaccinated					
Private Doctors	—	6	54	240	300
Assistant Medical Officers of Health	—	2	8	11	21
TOTAL	—	8	62	251	321
Totals					
Private Doctors	717	51	85	305	1158
Assistant Medical Officers of Health	329	15	8	17	369
TOTAL	1046	66	93	322	1527

Although it is pleasing to report that 209 more children under 5 than in 1957 were vaccinated against smallpox it is hoped that in future years the number will continue to increase.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT 1946

SECTION 28—PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE & AFTER CARE

Recuperative Holidays and Convalescence.

During the year the Corporation bore the financial responsibility for the cost of 2 patients having a fortnight's convalescent holiday and in addition responsibility was also accepted for sending 2 diabetic children to holiday camps run by the British Diabetic Association.

HEALTH EDUCATION & PUBLICITY

During 1958 intensive publicity campaigns were undertaken in support of the poliomyelitis vaccination scheme.

During the year general health education talks were given by members of the staff of the Health Department, and the following table shows the number of such talks given.

SUMMARY OF TALKS GIVEN

Officer							No. of Talks
Medical Officer of Health	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Assistant Medical Officers of Health	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Health Visitors	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Duly Authorised Officer	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Supervisor, Scarleigh	..	..	..	..	..	..	2

AMBULANCE SERVICE REPORT FOR 1958

The Ambulance Service has been working at full pressure throughout the year although the number of removals show a decrease of 3,088 on last year, the total mileage has increased by 2,063.

There are several reasons for the service being kept at full pressure.

St. Luke's Hospital at Crosland Moor has over the last year increased its demand for ambulance transport. This has put an increased load on the resources available.

The demand for Ambulances to take patients to specialised hospitals has increased over the years. This type of case accounts for the excess mileage and at the same time takes crews out of the Borough for long periods.

The normal working year is 286 days making a total of 7722 working days for all drivers. During 1958 354 working days were lost through sickness which shows an average of 4.58% understrength.

This absence through sickness is most acute during the first four months of the year since 187 days of the sickness absence was lost in that period.

A further depletion occurs at holiday times, when four drivers are off per week during the four holiday months.

The vehicles have given good service during the year and the regular servicing has kept mechanical failures on the road down to a minimum.

The diesel ambulances continue to give good service and the total mileage for the year for the three vehicles was 42,013 miles. The amount of fuel used was 1,737 gallons giving a miles per gallon of 24.187.

The petrol ambulances doing equivalent work to the diesels ran a total mileage of 91,293, using 8,946 gallons of petrol giving a miles per gallon of 10.204. These averages show the saving of fuel alone when using diesel vehicles.

The need for new premises is still very acute. Men have to work outside to wash the vehicles and check their equipment and this could account for the amount of sickness during the winter months.

The Civil Defence Ambulance Section is still very active. A successful exercise was held during the year and much useful knowledge was gained to further future training. The present strength of volunteers is 194 and a good percentage of these attend regularly for training.

VENEREAL DISEASES CENTRE

V.D. CLINIC, YORK PLACE, HUDDERSFIELD

SYPHILIS		Males	Females	Totals
1	Patients under treatment or observation on January 1st.	63	84	147
2	Patients removed from the register in previous years who returned during the year for treatment or observation of the same condition . .	—	1	1
3	Patients transferred from other Centres after diagnosis	1	—	1
4	Patients dealt with for the first time (excluding 2 and 3) suffering from:			
	Syphilis, primary	—	—	—
	" secondary	—	—	—
	" Latent in the first year of infection . .	—	—	—
	" cardio-vascular	2	—	2
	" of the nervous system	3	3	6
	All other late or latent stages	7	8	15
	Syphilis Congenital: Aged under 1 year . .	—	—	—
	" " Aged 1 but under 5 . .	—	—	—
	" " Aged 5 but under 15 . .	—	—	—
	" " Aged 15 and over . .	—	—	—
TOTAL Item 4		12	11	23
5	Patients completing treatment and/or observation	7	6	13
6	Patients transferred elsewhere	2	3	5
7	Patients not completing treatment and/or observation	2	4	6
8	Patients under treatment or observation on December 31st.	65	83	148
GONORRHOEA				
9	Patients under treatment or observation on January 1st	17	5	22
10	Patients removed from the register in previous years who returned during the year for treatment or observation of the same condition . .	—	—	—
11	Patients transferred from other Centres after diagnosis	2	—	2
12	Patients dealt with for the first time (excluding Items 10 and 11).	163	24	187
13	Patients completing treatment and/or observation	112	13	125
14	Patients transferred elsewhere	1	—	1
15	Patients not completing treatment and/or observation	26	3	29

Males Females Totals

16 Patients under treatment or observation on December 31st.

43 13 56

OTHER CONDITIONS

17 Patients under treatment or observation on January 1st.

43 13 56

18 Patients removed from the register in previous years who returned during the year for treatment or observation of the same condition . .

— — —

19 Patients transferred from other Centres after observation.. . . .

2 — 2

20 Patients dealt with for the first time (excluding items 18 and 19) suffering from:

Chancroid

— — —

Lymphogranuloma Venereum

1 — 1

Granuloma inguinale

— — —

Non-Gonococcal urethritis

140 — 140

Yaws

4 — 4

Any other conditions requiring treatment . .

60 33 93

Conditions not requiring treatment

58 35 93

Undiagnosed conditions

1 1 2

TOTAL: Item 20

264 69 333

21 Patients completing treatment and/or observation

221 62 283

22 Patients transferred elsewhere

5 — 5

23 Patients not completing treatment and/or observation.. . . .

1 — 1

24 Patients under treatment or observation on December 31st.

82 20 102

ATTENDANCES BY PATIENTS

At which patients saw physician.

Syphilis

Males Females Totals
434 471 905

Gonorrhoea

968 105 1073

Other Conditions

1417 219 1636

TOTALS:

2819 795 3614

At which patients did not see physician.

Syphilis

245 257 502

Gonorrhoea

18 33 51

Other conditions

415 19 434

TOTALS:

678 309 987

CONTACTS ATTENDING FOR EXAMINATION REFERRED BY PATIENTS SUFFERING FROM:—

Syphilis

11 5 16

Gonorrhoea

1 17 18

Non-gonococcal urethritis

— 21 21

Other Conditions

1 3 4

TOTALS:

13 46 59

PATHOLOGICAL WORK—NUMBER OF SPECIMENS EXAMINED

		By the Physician at the Centre	Sent to a Pathological Centre
Microscopical:	For Syphilis	20	—
"	Others	1207	—
Cultural		—	581
Serum:	For Syphilis	—	1186
"	Others	—	596
Cerebo spinal fluid (Number of diagnostic lumbar punctures).		—	35

SERVICES RENDERED AT THE TREATMENT CENTRE DURING THE YEAR SHOWING THE AREAS IN WHICH PATIENTS DEALT WITH FOR THE FIRST TIME RESIDED

County, County Borough (England & Wales) and others	Syphilis	Gonorrhoea	Other conditions	Totals
Huddersfield	16	182	277	475
West Riding	7	5	54	66
All Others	—	—	2	2
TOTALS:	23	187	333	543

HOME HELP SERVICE

The Home Help Service continues to expand each year. Domiciliary care of the elderly is one of our greatest problems. Old people are very unwilling to give up their own homes, either to live with relatives or to enter Homes for Old People. Physical handicaps often accompany old age, such as failing sight, deafness and rheumatism. People often have commitments which prevent them caring for their relatives. There is too an increasing shortage of geriatric beds in hospitals. All these facts contribute to the greater demands made upon the Home Help Service.

The majority of the enquiries for help come from the Geriatric Almoner at St. Luke's Hospital, Local Practitioners, Home Nurses, Health Visitors, the Welfare Department and the National Assistance Board. The Home Help Organiser is in constant touch with all these people in order to ascertain if there are any relatives who would be able to look after the old people or, if not, the amount of help necessary to assist the old person without taking away the feeling of independence in running their own home, which so many of them enjoy.

The Laundry Service for incontinent patients has continued to be of great help to the patients and the District Nursing Service, whilst reducing the number of hours which would otherwise be needed by the Home Help to do this washing in the patient's own home, where facilities are often difficult or non-existent. The use made of this service has increased during 1958 as it has become better known.

The Night and Evening Service started on 1st April 1958 is working smoothly and has made it possible to provide virtually a twenty four hour service.

The Night Service has been used principally to relieve people who have been sitting up for some time with a dying relative. Other cases have included old people living alone who have not wished to go into hospital, or who are waiting for a bed in hospital.

The Evening Service has enabled us to help young families where the mother is in hospital and the father is on shift work or working long hours. The Home Help has gone in to give the children their tea and to put the younger ones to bed. This service has also been used to supplement the daytime help where it was thought necessary in certain cases.

It is possible to contact the Home Helps working these two services by telephone, so that help can be put in immediately if the urgency of the case warrants it.

T.B. PATIENTS

In most cases help is put in to maintain an improvement in health achieved in hospital. All Home Helps are volunteers and have frequent medical checks.

MATERNITY CASES

The number of maternity cases remains about the same and does not as a rule present much of a problem.

GENERAL SICKNESS

The problem of general sickness in younger people is usually the urgency of the need, where help is required at once to take over the care of a family when the mother is confined to bed. This occurs most frequently in the winter when the service is under most strain. The young, chronically sick person, continues to need a considerable amount of help all the year round and must always be considered when Home Helps themselves are ill, or away on holiday.

RECRUITMENT

So far there has been no difficulty in recruiting for the service. The following table shows the number of cases in which help was given during the year 1958.

							Number of Cases
Maternity Cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	84
General Sickness	..	..	..	..	..	..	212
Old age	..	..	..	..	..	..	821
Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
							<hr/>
TOTAL	..	..	..	..	..	..	1131
							<hr/>
Number of visits paid by Home Help Organiser	..					..	2807

STAFF EMPLOYED

Domestic Helps at the end of 1957	..	..	..	108
Domestic Helps at the end of 1958	..	..	..	115

HOME HELP SCHEME

Number of Helpers employed on 31/12/58; Part-time: 115 Fulltime: 67										
	APPLICATIONS						CASES DEALT WITH			
	Applications pending on 31/12/57	Number of new applications received during year	No. of applications assisted during year		No. not assisted		Applications taken off, cancelled, forms not returned, etc.	Total applications carried forward on 31/12/58	Number of cases receiving help on 31/12/57	Number of cases receiving help on 31/12/58
			Old Applicants	New Applicants	Old Applicants	New Applicants				
Maternity (including Expectant Mothers)	13	105	53	24	105	81	25	16	6	4
Tuberculosis	—	7	1	5	1	2	1	—	7	7
Chronic Sick	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
Aged and Infirm	12	325	86	210	22	115	32	9	466	532
Others	2	138	27	101	5	37	11	1	72	82
TOTAL	27	575	167	340	133	235	69	26	554	628
									484	2807

Service commenced 1.4.58. NIGHT SERVICE

New Cases ..	..	..	..	32
No. of visits ..	..	..	..	32
No. taken off ..	..	..	..	11
No. died ..	..	..	..	18
31.12.58 Remaining on Register	..	..	..	3



BEFORE



AFTER
THE HOME HELP SERVICE.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

The Report and Recommendations of the Royal Commission on Mental Health has stimulated public interest and discussion as few other Royal Commission Reports have done for many decades.

The report has come at a time when there is a growing feeling in the community for simplification of the Law in relation to Lunacy and Mental Deficiency. It has developed a new concept wherein mental illness and mental deficiency will be classed together under the term "mental disorder". It is proposed that the Lunacy Act of 1890, the Mental Treatment Act, 1930 and the Mental Deficiency Acts 1913-38 be repealed and replaced by a new Act. The Board of Control which has done much to protect patients' rights, property and privileges will probably be dissolved. Whilst it is impossible to forecast the ultimate form that the new Act will take, it appears fairly obvious that specific attention will be paid to the mode of admission of patients to hospital, that admission will be simplified and emphasis placed upon "informality". It would appear that admission will be extended to other hospitals than those at present designated "Mental Hospitals".

A problem which will engage the Mental Health worker more and more during the next 20 - 30 years is the problem of the Geriatric Patient. It is estimated that by 1970 one out of five people will be in receipt of Old Age Pension and whilst about 95% of old people manage quite well to perform their household tasks and preserve mental equilibrium, the other 5% will need our help.

Statistics

The trend for patients willing to seek treatment voluntarily continues and it is significant that even after maybe two or three such admissions the patient does not have to be compelled to enter hospital. Patients and relatives still continue in increasing numbers to consult the officers, and this is found to be of added advantage where re-admission to hospital has to be advised. The patient and relatives know the person with whom they are dealing and have often come to trust him.

A further pleasing note is that the Duly Authorised Officer has, of recent months, been accorded facilities for seeing certain patients whilst they have been in hospital and whose discharge has been pending. Here he has had an opportunity to ascertain the patients' wishes and hopes for the future, in the form of whether he wants to return to his former occupation and employer or, if he were in lodgings, to his former home or to seek another.

In quite a few such cases the patient has been able to step into his life again in the community as though there had been no break.

Occupation Centres

Several new cases of mentally handicapped children have been reported from the Education Committee to the Health Committee, under the provisions of Section 57 of the Education Act 1944. Should certain recommendations of the Royal Commission go forward into an Act of Parliament, then the officers concerned with the mentally sub-normal will have increased numbers of children, adolescents and even adults to care and be responsible for. A liaison between hospital and local authority at all levels is always desirable and if the duties are to be satisfactorily performed then this liaison must be complete. In order that the maximum benefit may be derived from the Occupation Centre, however, an outlet for the older boy and girl is necessary and consideration is being given to this.

Tribute must be paid to the Medical Superintendent, Dr. Wilson, at Meanwood Park Hospital, who unhesitatingly gives of his knowledge to my officers and is of the utmost assistance in finding beds for cases in urgent need,

REPORT ON OCCUPATION CENTRE FOR 1958

No. of children on register at 1st January 1958	..	47
" " " " " " 31st December 1958	..	50
" " " left during year	.. ..	2
" " " admitted	.. ..	5

Good attendance has continued throughout the year until March 12th when the figure dropped to 26 and remained in the 20's until the end of the month. Influenza seems to have been the main cause of this.

In many ways progress has been made and the running of the Centre improved.

Dining room overcrowding has been dealt with by instituting a Cafeteria system (not entirely self service) but with a team of moniters acting as waiters for the many little or incapable children. Meals are served in the dining room, thus cutting down overcrowding in the servery and getting meals to the table in a warmer condition.

Road Safety has been brought home to the children, not only in their regular classes, but also by the Police who have kindly lent us apparatus, given film lectures and also given each child a Road Safety Jigsaw Puzzle.

The Tape Recorder purchased last year has proved an unbelievable asset, one of its greatest features being that selected B.B.C. School Broadcasts can be recorded and used repetitively, if needed, at a convenient time. Used for speech training, band and story telling, it certainly is a treasured piece of equipment.

The year has been full of social activities for the children. Apart from official visitors we have had four of our "old" children to see us.

Last April the children were invited to the Circus and many of them had a very enjoyable outing.

On November 14th many of the children went to see H.R.H. Princess Margaret during her visit.

Open Day was on 18th December and the Junior Party on 22nd December, followed by the Senior Party on the 23rd.

MENTAL HEALTH

Short term care of Mental Defectives in case of Emergency

(Ministry of Health Circular 5/52)

The Medical Officer of Health arranged for 1 mental defective to spend two weeks' holiday at the Rainhall Hospital, Liverpool, the cost of his stay in hospital, and the cost of transport for the patient and an escort being defrayed by the Huddersfield Corporation in accordance with the provisions of Ministry of Health Circular 5/1952.

NEW ADMISSIONS TO HOSPITAL	SEX	CERTI- FIED	VOLUN- TARY	TEMP- ORARY	SECT. 20	SECT. 21	TOTAL	CERTI- FIED	VOLUN- TARY	TEMP- ORARY	SECT. 20	SECT. 21	TOTAL
	MALE	1	4	-	8		13	2	14	1	9	3	29
	FEMALE	7	12	-	2		21	7	10		4		21
RE-ADMISSIONS TO HOSPITAL	MALE	1	2	-	4		7	2	13		2	-	17
	FEMALE	8	8	-	1		17	3	5	-	2		10

MENTAL HEALTH VISITOR

DULY AUTHORISED OFFICER

	MALE	FEMALE	SUB-TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	SUB-TOTAL	TOTAL
DOMICILIARY VISITS	23	177	200	289		289	489
OTHER VISITS	3	7	10	77		77	87
CARE AND AFTER-CARE VISITS	1	165	166	48	1	49	215
REFERRED TO OWN DOCTOR	12	30	42	16	5	21	63
ENQUIRIES							
a. DURING OFFICE HOURS	201	232	433	651	6	657	1090
b. AFTER OFFICE HOURS	19	38	57	79	5	84	141
ADMISSIONS OUT OF OFFICE HOURS	17	21	38	41	1	42	80
VISITS PAID OUT OF OFFICE HOURS	16	23	39	33	4	37	76

HOSPITAL

DEATHS	DISCHARGES	
	MALE	FEMALE
7	12	56
57		
TOTAL DEATHS	19	TOTAL DISCHARGES:— 113

MENTAL DEFICIENCY ACT. Officers' Return for the year ended December 31st 1958

64

		Under 16 yrs. & over		Under 16 yrs. & over	
		M	F	M	F
1. Total cases on Authority's Register at the year end					
i)	Under Statutory Supervision ..	45	23	54	64
ii)	Under Guardianship ..				1
iii)	In "Places of Safety" ..				
iv)	In Hospitals ..	13	5	73	67
v)	Patients on licence ..				3
	TOTAL ..	58	28	127	135
2. Cases included in item 1, in need of hospital care and reported accordingly to the hospital authority					
i)	Cot and Chair Cases ..	3		1	
ii)	Ambulant low grade cases ..	5	2	1	1
iii)	Medium grade cases ..	3		4	
iv)	High grade cases ..				
	TOTAL ..	11	2	6	1
3. Of the cases included in item 1, number considered suitable for occupation centre					
	Number receiving training in occupation centre ..	33	14	3	5
	..... ..	28	13	3	5
4. Cases reported during the year					
1. Cases ascertained to be defectives "subject to be dealt with". Number in which action taken on reports by Local Education Authority ..					
a)	While at school or liable to attend school ..	9	4		5
b)	On leaving special school ..				
c)	On leaving ordinary school ..	2	1	1	
d)	Other sources ..				
	TOTAL ..				
5. Disposal of cases reported during the year					
i)	Placed under Statutory Supervision ..	10	6	5	5
ii)	Placed under Guardianship ..				
iii)	Taken to "Places of Safety" ..				
iv)	Admitted to Hospitals ..	1		1	
	TOTAL ..	11	6	6	5
6. Number for whom care was arranged by the local health authority under Circular 5/52 and admitted to:—					
i)	National Health Service Hospitals ..	4			
ii)	Elsewhere ..	1			
	TOTAL ..	5			
	Admitted ..			2	
	Transferred ..				
	Discharged ..				
	Deaths ..				1
	Attending the Occupation Centre ..	28	13	3	5
	CASE WORK	D.A.O.	M.H.V.		
	Supervision ..	26	424		
	Visits after office hours ..	39	154		
	Patients escorted ..	2	2		
	Interviews at the office ..	52	44		
	Visits re Certification and admission ..	2	12		
	Visits re licence leave ..		14		
	Visits re holiday leave ..	2	2		
	Visits re Certification in hospital ..		20		
	TOTAL ..	123	762		

MENTAL HEALTH

HUDDERSFIELD PATIENTS IN SPECIAL HOSPITALS UNDER
THE MENTAL DEFICIENCY ACTS, 1913—27 ON DECEMBER
31st 1958.

NAME OF SPECIAL HOSPITAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Allerton Priory R.C. Institution Liverpool	—	1	1
Aycliffe Hospital, Heighington, Darlington ..	1	—	1
Belvedere House, Burton on Trent	1	—	1
Botley Park Hospital, Chertsey	—	1	1
Brentry Colony, Bristol	2	—	2
Calderstones Hospital, Nr. Manchester ..	1	—	1
Castleberg Hospital, Settle	4	—	4
Claypenny Hospital, Easingwold	2	—	2
Greaves Hall, Nr. Southport	1	—	1
Grenoside Hospital, Sheffield	8	—	8
Leavesden Hospital, Watford	—	1	1
Lemington Hall, Alnwick	—	1	1
Little Plumstead Hospital, Norwich, Norfolk ..	1	—	1
Meanwood Park Colony, Leeds	10	9	19
Oulton Hall, Wakefield	3	2	5
Part III, St. Luke's Hospital, Huddersfield ..	2	6	8
Pennine Grange, Outlane, Huddersfield ..	1	—	1
Rampton, Birmingham	2	1	3
Rawcliffe Hall, Goole	—	2	2
Royal Albert Hospital, Lancaster	3	1	4
Stansfield View, Todmorden	3	1	4
Storthes Hall Hospital, Kirkburton	7	4	11
St. Catherine's, Doncaster	30	31	61
St. Joseph's R.C. Hospital, Sheffield	—	1	1
The Manor Hospital, Derby	—	1	1
The Manor, Epsom	—	1	1
The Mansion, Kirkburton	—	7	7
Victoria Hospital, Mansfield	1	—	1
Westwood Hospital, Bradford	3	4	7
Whixley Colony, Whixley	1	—	1
Winestead Colony, Patrington	1	1	2
TOTALS	88	76	164

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

General

The diseases responsible for the highest notifications during 1958 were:—

Dysentery	548	compared with	288	in 1957
Scarlet Fever	175	„ „	149	„ „
Whooping Cough	105	„ „	33	„ „
Pneumonia	88	„ „	92	„ „
Measles	40	„ „	2625	„ „
Food Poisoning	32	„ „	31	„ „

As will be seen there is a wide variation between the figures for 1958 and the corresponding ones for 1957.

Diphtheria

No case of Diphtheria has been notified in this Borough since 1950.

Measles

It will be seen that during 1957 2,625 cases of measles were notified, whereas during 1958 only 40 cases were reported.

Dysentery

On the other hand, the pendulum has swung in the other direction in regard to the number of cases of dysentery notified—548 cases in 1958 compared with 288 in 1957, an increase of 260. The following table shows the notifications for each quarter.

1st quarter	168
2nd quarter	180
3rd quarter	77
4th quarter	123
Total	<hr/> 548 <hr/>

Scarlet Fever

Attention was drawn in the 1957 annual report to the increase in the number of cases of Scarlet Fever notified. The figures for the past three years are as follows:—

1958	-	175
1957	-	149
1956	-	108

It will be seen from the number of notifications for 1958 that there was again an increase. The 1957 figure was 41 above the 1956 one—the 1958 figure 26 above the 1957 one.

Pneumonia

The number of notifications of pneumonia continues to remain almost identical. During 1958, 88 notifications were received; in 1957, 92; and in 1956, 91.

Whooping Cough

Whooping Cough was one of the diseases which showed a marked increase in the number of cases, 105 cases being notified compared with 33 in 1957. Attention was drawn, however in the Annual Report for 1957 to the fact that 339 cases had been notified in 1956.

The immunisation state of the 105 cases notified during 1958 was as follows.

Immunised against			Not immunised	Could not be ascertained
Diphtheria	Pertussis	Combined Diphtheria and Pertussis		
9	7	21	63	5

Salmonella infections/Food Poisoning

The number of notifications of Salmonella infection was almost identical in 1958 with that received during 1957, being 32 compared with 31 in 1957.

Below are the types of Salmonella reported:—

Salmonella Anatum	..	..	..	1
Salmonella Newport	..	..	..	1
Salmonella Thompson	..	..	..	1
Salmonella Typhimurium	..	..	..	28
Staphylococcal Food Poisoning	..	..	..	1
Total	..	..	..	32

ANNUAL RETURN OF FOOD POISONING

1. Local Authority HUDDERSFIELD C.B. Year 1958

2.a) FOOD POISONING NOTIFICATIONS (CORRECTED) AS RETURNED TO REGISTRAR GENERAL

1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	TOTAL
5	4	18	5	32

b) CASES OTHERWISE ASCERTAINED

1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	TOTAL
—	—	—	—	—

c). FATAL CASES

1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	TOTAL
—	—	—	—	—

3. PARTICULARS OF OUTBREAKS None

4. SINGLE CASES None

5. SALMONELLA INFECTIONS, NOT FOOD-BORNE

Salmonella (type)	Outbreaks		No. of cases outbreaks	Single Cases	Total No. of cases (Outbreaks and single cases)
	Family	Other			
Salmonella Typhimurium	5	—	—	—	5
“ “	2	—	—	—	2
“ “	—	—	—	1	1
“ “	—	—	—	1	1
Salmonella Anatum	—	—	—	1	1
Diagnosed first as Salmonella Orienburg	—	—	—	—	—
later as Salmonella Newport	—	—	—	1	1
Salmonella Typhi-murium	2	—	—	—	2
“ “	3	—	—	—	3
“ “	4	—	—	—	4
“ “	—	—	—	1	1
“ “	—	—	—	1	1
“ “	—	—	—	1	1
“ “	2	—	—	—	2
“ “	3	—	—	—	3
“ “	—	—	—	1	1
“ “	2	—	—	—	2
“ “	—	—	—	1	1
TOTAL:	23	—	—	9	32

POLIOMYELITIS

During 1958 25 cases of poliomyelitis were notified where the home address of the patient was in the area of the County Borough of Huddersfield. In addition, 4 cases were reported to the Medical Officer of Health where the home addresses were in other areas.

Of the 25 cases, 21 were paralytic and 4 non-paralytic. Only one of the cases had been vaccinated and in that case the disease was of the non-paralytic type.

There were 2 deaths from poliomyelitis.

The following statement shows the age groups and sex:—

Ages-Years	Male	Female
Under 1	—	3
1 - 2	1	—
2 - 3	—	2
3 - 4	—	1
4 - 5	—	1
5 - 10	3	2
10 - 15	2	—
15 - 25	1	3
25 - 35	2	2
35 - 45	1	—
45 - 55	1	—
55 - 65	—	—
65 - 75	—	—
75 and over ..	—	—
Total all ages ..	11	14

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Visits by Medical Officer of Health and his Staff to suspected cases

During the year the Medical Officer of Health and his staff visited 13 cases of suspected infectious disease at the request of the General Practitioner.

This figure is exactly the same as that for 1957.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES		CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT																		CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL																																																															
DISEASE		Notified by		At Ages—Years																		Huddersfield Royal Infirmary										Leeds Road Hospital Bradford										St. Luke's Hospital Huddersfield										Seacroft Hospital Leeds										Princess Royal Maternity Home										TOTAL											

* Paratyphoid—admitted NHB Hall 1 to 58, transferred 1 to 58 to Food—Royal Hospital, Bradford

SUSPECTED DISEASES	REPORTED BY		CASES REPORTED IN WHOLE DISTRICT																CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
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General Practitioners	Hospital	Medical Officer of Health	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F

CASES OF SUSPECTED INFECTIOUS DISEASES REPORTED

SUSPECTED DISEASES	REPORTED BY			CASES REPORTED IN WHOLE DISTRICT																CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
	General Practitioners	Hospital	Medical Officer of Health	At Ages - Years																Huddersfield Royal Infirmary						Northowram Isolation Hospital						Leeds Road Hospital Bradford						Total																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
				At all ages	Under 1	1 - 2	2 - 3	3 - 4	4 - 5	5 - 10	10 - 15	15 - 25	25 - 35	35 - 45	45 - 55	55 - 65	65 - 75	75 and upwards	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F

SUSPECTED DISEASES	REPORTED BY		CASES REPORTED IN WHOLE DISTRICT																		CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL																	
			At ages - Years																																			
			At all ages	Under 1	1 - 2	2 - 3	3 - 4	4 - 5	5 - 10	10 - 15	15 - 25	25 - 35	35 - 45	45 - 55	55 - 65	65 - 75	75 and upwards	Infirmary	Mill Hill Hospital	St. Luke's Hospital	Leeds Road Hospital Bradford	TOTAL																
Observation Typhoid Fever		1																1				1																
Parotitis	1	1	1		1		1										1	1				1	1															
Polynemritis	1										1									1		1	1															
Rubella	7		3	4	6	1		1	2	2	1	3						1	3			1	3															
Shingles			1																1				1															
Suspected Poliomyelitis			1							1											1		1															
Suspected Whooping Cough	1																																					
Tonsillitis			2	1	1				1		1								1		1	1	1															
Throat Infection			1						1										1				1															
TOTAL:	121	2	58	101	80	7	2	5	5	4	4	2	7	7	28	28	17	1	5	8	6	10	7	2	5	3	2	5	1	2	2	1	1	131	23	6	138	25

WARDS IN WHICH CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES WERE NOTIFIED

WARD	Dysentery	Erysipelas	Measles	Meningococcal infection	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Paratyphoid B.	Pneumonia	Poliomylitis non-paralytic	Poliomylitis paralytic	Pyæmia	Salmonella Anatum	Salmonella Newport	Salmonella Thompson	Salmonella typhimurium	Staphylococcal infection	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	T.B.	TOTAL
MARSH	16	1	5	3			6		2					2		10	9	16	70
NORTH CENTRAL	21		2				5				1					4	3	3	41
SOUTH CENTRAL	8		3			1	2		1					3		4	3	15	48
BIRKBY	25	1	5				3			1				7		11	2		57
DEIGHTON	62	1	2				2		3					1		26	4	4	113
FARTOWN	28		2	1			3		2					1		16	9	5	67
DALTON	42						12		1					1		22	11	5	94
ALMONDBURY	174	3	5				9	1	1					5		12	21	9	240
LOCKWOOD	19	2	3			1	4		1							11	9	4	54
NEWSOME	3		1				4		1					1	1	1	2	2	22
LINDLEY	47	2	6				3	2	3			1		4		19	3	8	98
LONGWOOD	17		1				2							1		3	4	1	29
CROSLAND MOOR	10		2				6						1			15	6	6	46
MILNSBRIDGE	13						5		1							7		1	27
PADDOCK	63	1	3		1		6	1	3							14	13	4	109
TOTAL	548	11	40	4	1	2	28	4	21	1	1	1	1	22	1	175	105	83	1115

WARD	Abcess of mouth	Acute cellulitis	Acute exacerbation of chronic bronchitis	Acute rheumatism	Chickenpox	Chronic bronchitis	Coryza	Diarrhoea and Vomiting	Pta and bronchitis	Gastro-enteritis	Glandular Fever	Impetigo	Infective Hepatitis	Labyrinthitis	Influenza	Laryngitis	Laryngo tracheo bronchitis
MARSH			2		5	12							3		4	1	
NORTH CENTRAL											1						
SOUTH CENTRAL																	
BIRKBY												1			1		
DEIGHTON							2			1		2	1	1		1	1
FARTOWN			1									1	1				
DALTON	1	1				1		1					2		1	1	
ALMONDBURY													1		1		
LOCKWOOD																	
NEWSOME																	
LINDLEY					4												
LONGWOOD																	
CROSLAND MOOR					2	1			1			1					
MILNSBRIDGE				1													
PADDOCK						1									2		
TOTAL	1	1	3	1	11	5	2	1	1	1	1	5	14	1	9	1	1

WARDS IN WHICH CASES OF SUSPECTED INFECTIOUS DISEASES WERE REPORTED

WARD	Observation dysentery	Observation Food poisoning	Observation otitis media	Observation Typhoid Fever	Parotitis	Polycyneritis	Rubella	Shingles	Suspected poliomyelitis	Suspected Whooping Cough	Tonsillitis	Throat infection	TOTAL
MARSH		6					1				1		21
NORTH CENTRAL	2	1									1		2
SOUTH CENTRAL	3	2											3
BIRKBY	2	4		1									9
DEIGHTON	12	6	1		2	1							30
FARTOWN	2	3											2
DALTON	7	2			1							1	19
ALMONDBURY	29	1					5						43
LOCKWOOD	1												1
NEWSOME	1												1
LINDLEY	2	2								1			9
LONGWOOD	1												1
CROSLAND MOOR		1					4	1					11
MILNSBRIDGE		3							1				3
PADDOCK	2	5											10
TOTAL	64	36	1	1	3	1	10	1	1	1	2	1	181

REMOVAL OFFICER'S REPORT

Number of patients removed from Huddersfield Royal Infirmary to Leeds Road Isolation Hospital, Bradford	5
Number of patients removed from Huddersfield Royal Infirmary to Seacroft Hospital, Leeds	1
Number of patients removed from Huddersfield Royal Infirmary to Mill Hill Hospital	14
Number of patients removed from Mill Hill Hospital to Leeds Road Hospital	1
Number of patients removed from Princess Royal Maternity Home to Mill Hill Hospital	3
Number of patients removed from Home to Northowram Hospital ..	2
Number of patients removed from St. Luke's Hospital to Mill Hill Hospital	4
Number of patients removed from home to Leeds Road Hospital, Bradford	46
Number of patients removed from home to Huddersfield Royal Infirmary	6
Number of patients removed from home to Storthes Hall Hospital ..	5
Number of infectious cases removed to Mill Hill Hospital	273
Total number of patients removed	360
Number of visits paid by Removal Officer on removals	230
Number of visits paid by Removal Officer to isolated at home cases ..	632
Number of contact enquiries	—
Number of special visits paid by Removal Officer on disinfections ..	93
Number of other special visits	420
Number of visits paid to Mental Health cases	8
Total number of visits paid by Removal Officer	1383
Number of premises disinfected (other than Tuberculosis)	181
Number of premises disinfected (Tuberculosis)	39
Total number of premises disinfected	220
Number of articles of bed-linen, etc. disinfected	1195
Number of library books disinfected	299

Aged Sick

(1) No. of aged sick cases involved	9
(2) (a) Visits paid by Removal Officer	—
(b) No. of visits paid by Health Visitors	1
(c) No. of visits paid by Health Visitors (revisits)	8

Visits in respect of V.D. Cases 63

In the year ending December 31st, 1383 visits were made by the Removal Officer in connection with cases of infectious diseases, as compared with 1077 visits in 1957.

Of the cases visited 360 were admitted to hospital and 632 were isolated at home.

220 premises were disinfected, 39 of which were for tuberculosis.

548 cases of Sonn  Dysentery were confirmed, of which 292 were children of school age.

32 cases of Salmonella were confirmed, involving 17 families.

TUBERCULOSIS

The picture for 1958 is of a slight overall rise in Tuberculosis notifications, but with a reduction in notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis. The number of deaths from tuberculosis increased by one, but it will be seen that the figures compiled locally differ from the ones furnished by the Registrar General. This is due to the fact that the figures compiled locally relate to persons who were actually on the Tuberculosis register but whose death may be certified as due to some other cause.

Tuberculous Meningitis

During 1958 there were no deaths in which tuberculous meningitis was certified to be the principal cause and no case of this disease was notified during the year.

Papworth Village Settlement

The patient referred to in the Annual Report for 1957 who was admitted to the above Settlement, the expense of rehabilitation being borne by the Huddersfield Corporation, still remains in the Settlement.

TUBERCULOSIS

Incidence and Mortality.

In the following table are shown new cases and deaths, arranged in age periods, respiratory and non-respiratory figures being shown separately.

TABLE I
New Cases and Mortality

Age Periods	New Cases						Deaths					
	Respira- tory		Non-Res- piratory		Totals		Respira- tory		Non-Res- piratory		Totals	
	M	F	M	F	1958	1957	M	F	M	F	1958	1957
0 - 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 - 5	1	1	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	1
5 - 10	1	—	1	2	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 - 15	—	1	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 - 20	1	1	—	—	2	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 - 25	4	1	3	2	10	10	1	—	—	—	1	1
25 - 35	14	3	2	3	22	13	2	—	—	—	2	3
35 - 45	6	3	3	1	13	10	2	2	1	—	5	4
45 - 55	5	3	4	2	14	13	2	2	—	—	4	4
55 - 65	10	2	1	—	13	18	11	2	1	—	14	12
65 and over	—	2	—	—	2	6	4	1	—	—	5	5
1958	42	17	14	10	83	—	22	7	2	—	31	—
1957	46	26	10	9	—	91	11	9	1	1	1	30

TABLE II

Year	Notifications in Huddersfield			Deaths in Huddersfield		
	Respira- tory	Non-Res- piratory	Total	Respira- tory	Non-Res- piratory	Total
1928	143	66	209	83	17	110
1938	89	53	142	53	13	66
1948	69	31	100	35	5	40
1953	74	18	92	10	1	11
1954	87	14	101	12	2	14
1955	73	20	93	11	1	12
1956	61	13	74	20	2	22
1957	72	19	91	26	4	30
1958	59	24	83	29	2	31

NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED IN HOSPITAL

		BradleyWood Sanatorium				Huddersfield Royal Infirmary				Grassington Sanatorium		Middleton Sanatorium, Ilkley	Bierley Hall Bradford.	St. James's Hospital Leeds	Frieden Hospital Todmorden	Bradford Royal Infirmary	Northowram Hospital	Moor View Hospital	TOTAL		
		M. F.	Bo-rough Pat-ients	Out-side Dis-tricts	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.		M. F.	
Number in Hospital on 31.12.57	Pul-monary	Adults	34	11	27	20	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	65	31
	Children	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Pul-monary	Adults	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	Children	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pul-monary	Adults	43	23	37	25	8	10	3	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	97	59
	Children	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	4	2
Non-Pul-monary	Adults	-	1	-	-	-	9	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	7
	Children	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Pul-monary	Adults	40	16	34	21	6	10	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	89	47
	Children	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2
Non-Pul-monary	Adults	-	1	-	-	-	9	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	7
	Children	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Pul-monary	Adults	5	2	1	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	6
	Children	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Pul-monary	Adults	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	Children	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number remaining in Hospital on 31.12.58	Pul-monary	Adults	32	16	29	20	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64	37
	Children	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Non-Pul-monary	Adults	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Children	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

CONDITION OF BOROUGH PATIENTS DISCHARGED

Improving - 57 males 30 females	Transferred to other Sanatoria - 11 males 4 females
Not improving - 2 males 2 female	
Borough patients - 117	Died - Borough - 9 males 2 females
Non-Borough patients - 60	
TOTAL	177

TUBERCULOSIS

(Figures compiled locally)

NOTIFICATIONS														DEATHS													
NUMBER OF NOTIFICATIONS ON PRIMARY FORM A (At Ages—Years)																											

SUPPLEMENTAL RETURN

New cases of Tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the period from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1958, otherwise than by formal notification.

Age Periods	0-1	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65 and upwards	Total Cases
RESPIRATORY												
Males	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	4
Females	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	3
NON-RESPIRATORY												
Males	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Females	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	2	8

Source of information		No. of Cases	
Death Returns	From Local Registrars	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory
Transferable Deaths from Registrar General		-	1
Posthumous Notifications		2	-
		5	-

CHEST CLINIC

The Chest Clinic is held in the same building as the Health Department on—

commencing at

Monday:	9-30 a.m. 2-0 p.m.
Tuesday:	10-0 a.m. 2-0 p.m. 6-0 p.m. (once monthly)
Wednesday:	10-0 a.m. 2-0 p.m.
Friday:	9-30 a.m.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY

During the survey carried out by the Mass Radiography Unit from 2nd to 21st May a total of 4,968 persons was examined, not all of them Huddersfield residents. 2,303 were men and 2,665 were women. Of this total 65 were recalled for a larger film to be taken. 7 cases of active tuberculosis were found, 14 cases of inactive tuberculosis and 20 cases of other abnormalities.

In addition to the ordinary survey in Huddersfield the unit made a special visit to St. Luke's. 58 people were examined and 2 recalled for a larger film, but no active case of tuberculosis was found.

DAY NURSERIES

The number of day nurseries in the Borough for which the Corporation is responsible is 3 with accommodation for 137 children. These nurseries are an essential for those mothers who have to go out to work because of family circumstances. In addition, many other mothers find them useful when circumstances make it necessary that a child should be cared for during the day outside its own home. The Corporation Nurseries aim to provide a background similar to a normal family background, and as far as is compatible with the child's age try to educate the child in good habits as well as seeing that they enjoy playing in the company of other children. It has been remarked on several occasions that children who have been in the nurseries make good pupils when they first go to school. Southgate Day Nursery is scheduled to be pulled down to make room for the new road but it is hoped that alternative accommodation will be provided before that happens.

There are no privately maintained Day Nurseries.

The Assistant Medical Officers of Health paid 79 visits to the Day Nurseries during the year, carrying out 339 examinations.

The most marked change in the Day Nursery Service was the alteration of the assessment of charges to make it more realistic to present day circumstances, and this has given rise to a steady increase in numbers admitted to the Nurseries during the last few months of the year.

A further deviation carried out during the year was to dispense with uniform for the nurses and substitute nylon overalls, a measure which has effected a financial saving.

The following statements show:—

the staff employed at the Nurseries at the end of the year: and details regarding the accommodation and attendances at the Nurseries.

Position at December 1958	Leeds Road	Milns-bridge	South-gate	Total
Nursing Staff :				
Matron	1	1	1	3
Deputy Matron	1	1	1	3
Staff Nurses	—	—	—	—
Nursery Nurses	5	3	3	11
Assistant Nurses	—	—	—	—
Nursery Assistants	—	—	—	—
Students (Senior)	3	2	1	6
Students (Junior)	2	2	3	7
Probationers	1	2	2	8
Wardens	1	1	1	3
TOTAL	17	12	12	41
Number of Domestic Staff	4	2	3	9

Nursery	Capacity	No. of Chdn on Regist'r Year end 1958	Average Daily Attendance during the Year 1958		Maximum & Minimum attendance during Year 1958	
			0-2 years	2-5 years	Maximum	Minimum
Leeds Road	57	63	15.05	24.65	50	26
Milnsbridge	40	42	8.68	18.52	35	21
Southgate	40	43	7.98	22.32	46	12

REGISTRATION OF NURSING HOMES

The supervision of nursing Homes is, in pursuance of the Public Health Act 1936, the responsibility of the Medical Officer of Health.

During 1958 one nursing home was registered—The "Thornhill" Nursing Home, 6, Thornhill Road, Edgerton, Huddersfield. (Telephone Number, Huddersfield 1287). This Home has accommodation as follows:—

(a) Maternity patients: Nil

(b) Other patients: 15

Two homes for mothers and babies are registered in addition, and are under constant supervision by the Medical Officer of Health and his staff.

1. Huddersfield Deanery Moral Welfare Association St. Katharine's Hostel, 10 Kings Mill Lane, Huddersfield.
2. The Huddersfield Mission Women's Home, Queen Street, Huddersfield

NURSERIES AND CHILD MINDERS REGULATIONS ACT, 1948

At the end of the year two persons were registered under the above Act to look after 34 children.

During the year the registration of another house was cancelled following the sale of the house.

The Nurses' Agency Act, 1957

At the Meeting of the Health Committee held on the 23rd June 1958 the Town Clerk reported that the Town Council had referred to the Health Committee the Powers and Duties of the Council under the above Act.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

During the year the Department undertook the medical examination of 153 persons in connection with their entry into Corporation Service.

The following list shows the departments from which the candidates came for examination.

Architect	4
Baths	1
Borough Engineer	10
Borough Magistrates Clerk	1
Children	23
Education	19
Estate	5
Fire Brigade	1
Haulage	1
Passenger Transport	9
Health	37
Library	10
Markets	1
Parks	3
Police	2
Sewage	2
Town Clerk	4
Treasurer	6
Waterworks	1
Welfare	8

Other Authorities

A.S.M.O. Middlesborough	1
Welfare (Barnsley)	2
Clerk, Council Offices Urban District, Driffield	1
Dumbarton County Council	1

CREMATORIUM

The new Borough Crematorium was opened on the 3rd April, 1958 and commenced to function on the 14th April, 1958. Up to the 31st December 1958 869 cremations had been carried out, of which 571 were formerly residents of the Borough and 298 were from other areas. The total deaths during that period in the County Borough of Huddersfield were 1,130, therefore 50.53% of these persons were cremated.

The following is a monthly summary of cremations:—

From April 14th	..	..	..	..	62
May	..	..	..	..	99
June	..	..	..	..	83
July	..	..	..	..	92
August	..	..	..	..	98
September	..	..	..	..	80
October	..	..	..	..	106
November	..	..	..	..	114
December	..	..	..	..	135
Total					869
Huddersfield C.B.					571
Other Areas					298

The Medical Officer of Health was appointed by the Corporation as Medical Referee to the crematorium and Dr. Haynes as Deputy Medical Referee.

Some difficulties arose at the commencement, until everyone became used to the routine in respect of cremation certificates, but by the end of the year the procedure in respect of the medical certification was running smoothly.

The duties of Medical Referee have, however, entailed extra work and responsibility, and from figures to date this is likely to increase.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS

During 1958 a total of 4089 bacteriological specimens was examined.

Among 3730 faecal specimens, *Shigella* Sonn  was isolated from 645, *Salmonella typhi-murium* from 61, *Salmonella* Newport 7, *Salmonella* Anatum 3, *Salmonella* Orienburg 1 and *Salmonella* Thompson 1, pathogenic *E. Coli* 1. The remaining 3011 showed no pathogenic organisms.

73 nose and throat swabs and 94 throat swabs were examined. 38 swabs showed Group A haemolytic streptococci. *C. diphtheria* was **not isolated** from any specimen.

23 sputa were examined for T.B. One specimen was positive.

Other bacteriological specimens examined were 132 urine, 3 rectal swabs, 1 vaginal swab, 1 eye swab, 1 ear swab, 29 bloods for Widal test, 1 blood for Wasserman reaction, 2 food samples, 1 specimen of faeces for polio.

1958

Specimen	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total Apr.-Dec.	Jan.-Mar.	Total 1958
Bacteriological Specimens												
Faeces-routine	413	244	344	339	221	265	179	146	320	2471	1257	3728
Urine	7	9	13	7	5	4	14	18	7	84	48	132
Nose and Throat Swabs	3	6	4	3	1	5	3	5	1	30	43	73
Throat Swabs	9	23	21	5	3	10	4	1	3	79	15	94
Sputum	4	1	2	2	2	3	2	3	2	19	4	23
Rectal Swabs .. ..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	3
Vaginal Swabs .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1
Eye Swabs .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1
Ear Swabs .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Blood for Widal .. ..	..	..	..	19	6	2	2	..	1	29	..	29
Blood for W.R. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1
Food Samples .. ..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Faeces for Polio .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1
Total	436	283	386	373	239	289	207	174	335	2722	1367	4089
Non-bacteriological and other specimens												
Faeces for tapeworm .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Water .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	10	4	19	..	19
Blood for haemoglobin estimation .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	2
Urine for Hogen test .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Milk .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ice-cream .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	12	4	22	1	23
Total - All specimens	436	283	386	373	239	290	212	186	339	2744	1368	4112

Water, milk, ice-cream and haemoglobin tests done at Wakfield are not included in this report.

ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE

Inspections and other visits
 Complaints of Nuisances
 Local Land Charges Enquiries
 Summary of Nuisances Found
 Drain Flushing Service
 Premises and Occupations Controlled by Local Acts
 Bye-Laws and Regulations
 Control of Refuse Tips
 Factories Act 1937 and 1948
 Canal Boats
 Shops Act 1950
 Atmospheric Pollution
 Disinfestation
 Housing
 Schools
 Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act 1951
 Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949
 Air Raid Shelters
 Public Sanitary Conveniences
 Sampling and Examination of Water
 Public Swimming Baths
 Pet Animals Act, 1951
 Boarding Out Establishments for Pet Animals

ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE

DENNIS DRAKE,
 Chief Public Health Inspector

INSPECTIONS :—

A Dwellinghouses

Common Lodging Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Filthy Conditions	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Houses Let-in-Lodgings	...	...	...	...	...	...	124
Housing Defects (Public Health Act)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,570
" " revisits	...	...	...	...	...	...	995
Property under Notice	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,678
Tents, Vans and Sheds	...	...	...	...	...	...	167
Verminous Conditions	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Work in Progress	...	...	...	...	...	...	472
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,034

Drains

New—tested	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Old—tested	...	...	...	...	...	...
(a) Found sound	...	...	...	...	...	...	154
(b) Found defective	...	...	...	...	...	...	110
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	267

B Other Inspections

Agriculture (Safety, Health and Welfare Provisions) Act, 1956	74
Air Raid Shelters	84
Factories (mechanical)	178
Factories (non-mechanical)	70
Outworkers Premises	122
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926	5

Food Premises

Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	114
Condensed Milk Regulations	...	...	...	...	...	...	121
Dairies and Milkshops	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
Food Hawkers Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	61
Food Hygiene Regulations 1955, Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,522
Food Hygiene Regulations 1955, Stalls	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,167
Labelling of Food Order	...	...	...	...	...	...	160
Merchandise Marks Act, 1926	...	...	...	...	...	...	487
Offensive Trades	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
Restaurant Kitchens	...	...	...	...	...	...	99
School Kitchens	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	745
Waste Food Orders	...	...	...	...	...	...	14

Furniture Removers and Second Hand Furniture

Dealers	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Hairdressers and Barbers	...	...	...	...	...	...	334
Knackers Yards	...	...	...	...	...	...	126
Massage and Special Treatment	...	...	...	...	...	...	124
Pharmacy and Poisons Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	245
Pet Animals Act, 1951	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
Accommodation for Pet Animals	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Business Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,989
Farms	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Private Dwellings	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,196
Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

Sanitary Accommodation

Cinemas and Theatres	78
Public Conveniences	730
Schools	127
Tips	137

Total	11,439
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Total Inspections	17,740
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Other Visits

Exhumations	88
In respect of Local Land Charges, etc. (Search Notices)	1,502
Owners, regarding nuisances or defects	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,041
Smoke Observations taken	...	...	...	...	...	...	259
Under the Clean Air Act, 1956	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,032
No nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,503
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951	...	...	...	...	...	...	10

Sampling

Food and Drugs	...	...	...	...	...	...	421
Ice Cream	...	...	...	...	...	...	142
Milk-Bacteriological	...	...	...	...	...	...	209

Water

(a) Bacteriological examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	73
(b) Chemical	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
(c) Swimming Baths and Paddling Pools	10
(d) Chlorine Testing Bath Water	151

Total	8,462
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Total Inspections and Visits	26,202
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Complaints of Nuisances

Every complaint received is investigated forthwith and appropriate action taken where a nuisance or defects are found. The person responsible is interviewed firstly and this is often the only action necessary.

In other cases Preliminary Notices and Statutory Notices are served and cases of non-compliance are referred to the Town Clerk.

Number of Complaints received	1,018
Preliminary Notices served	352
Statutory Notices served	109
Cases referred to Town Clerk	11
Cases where Legal Proceedings in Court were taken ..	1

Legal Proceedings

Public Health Act, 1936 Failure to comply with Defendant fined £1
Section 39. Statutory Notice in respect
of repairs to drains.

Local Land Charges Enquiry Forms received from the Town Clerk

A total of 2013 enquiry forms were received during 1958 and, as in many cases the properties concerned have to be surveyed, the amount of work involved in the matter is quite appreciable.

Summary of Nuisances and Defects Found:—

Drainage

Cellar drains defective	12
Drains not efficiently trapped	2
Drains requiring connecting to sewer	1
Drains requiring reconstruction	20
Eaves and fallpipes defective	68
Fallpipes requiring disconnecting	9
Sewers defective	23
Sink pipes and drains defective	176
Ventilation pipes defective	9
Waste pipes requiring disconnecting	1
Yard drains defective	39

Dwellinghouses:—

Cleansing required	2
Overcrowded	2
Verminous	8
Dampness	20
Doors and/or frames defective	3
Floors defective	5
Plaster defective	30
Roofing defective	73
Sinks defective	7
Sinks required	2
Wall pointing or rendering defective	5
Windows, including sash cords defective	18

Factories, Mechanical

Closet accommodation unsuitable or defective	19
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Factories, Non-Mechanical

Appropriate notices not displayed	1
Cleansing required	5
Closet accommodation unsuitable or defective	6
Means for securing and maintaining a reasonable temperature not provided	2
Thermometer not provided	7

Nuisances from

Cesspools	2
Water in cellar	3
Defective yard surfaces	3
Want of drains	1

Sanitation

Closet accommodation insufficient	1
Closets requiring cleansing	5
Tub Closets required to be converted to W.C. system	2
Urinals defective	3
Water Closets defective	65

Shops

Closet accommodation required	1
Heating required	1
Ventilation required	1

Water Supply

Water supply inadequate	10
Water supply required	2

Other Nuisances

Air Raid Shelters requiring cleansing	6
Animals	1
Noise	1
Offensive accumulations	17
Smoke	8
Street gullies found choked	6

Drains (flushing of)

The Department provides a service whereby owners are able to have drains flushed on payment of a fee of 7/6. 2/6 of this sum is paid by the Health Department to the Waterworks Department for water used.

In addition to flushing drains on payment, the two operatives employed for the purpose flush drains for testing under the supervision of the Public Health Inspectors. The following statement shows the extent of this work:—

Premises in respect of which a fee was paid	347
Testing drains	209
Drains at Schools and School Kitchens	9
„ „ Public Conveniences	13
„ „ Markets etc.	9

In cases where the flushers are unable to clear choked drains the matters are followed up by the Public Health Inspectors and the owners required to carry out the necessary work.

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS CONTROLLED BY LOCAL ACTS, BYE-LAWS AND REGULATIONS

1. Houses Let-in-Lodgings

This class of house is subject to inspection under regulations contained in the Huddersfield Improvement Act, 1871. There is, however, a weakness in this enactment in that there is no obligation on the proprietor to notify the Corporation that the premises are being used for the taking in of Lodgers. Cases, therefore, require to be discovered.

At the end of the year there were 112 houses let-in-lodgings on the register, an increase of 24 during the year. The 754 rooms in these houses provide accommodation for a maximum of 1,274 persons or alternatively a minimum, of 1,960 persons. This depends upon the use of the rooms, the standard for sleeping rooms being 300 cu. ft. per person and for combined living and sleeping rooms 600 cu. ft. per person.

There were 124 visits made during the year and in 16 cases nuisances were abated or improvements effected.

2. Common Lodging Houses

This class of house is subject to inspection and registration under Sections 235 - 248 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

There are two common lodging houses in the Borough which provide accommodation for 56 persons in 11 rooms. 18 inspections were made during the year.

The W.C.'s at one house were found to be dirty and one house required redecorating. The necessary work to remedy these conditions was done immediately.

In addition to the two common lodging houses, other premises known as the "Central Hostel" have been provided by the Corporation and are under the control of the Estate and Property Management Department. Accommodation provided at the 31st December, 1958 was for 40 males.

Monthly inspection is carried out by the Public Health Inspectors and any structural defect or unsatisfactory condition is notified to the Estate and Property Management Department.

3. Offensive Trades.

The carrying on of these trades is governed by the Public Health Act, 1936, Sections 107 and 108 and bye-laws.

There are 7 offensive trades established within the Borough. 37 inspections have been made during the year, no contravention of the bye-laws was discovered and there was no evidence of nuisances caused by the processes carried on.

4. Knackers Yards

Local Acts require that these be subject to annual licensing and to bye-laws.

There is one knacker's yard in the Borough. This was visited on 125 occasions during the year. No contravention was found during these visits.

5. Hairdressers

Section 46 of the Huddersfield Corporation Act, 1949, requires that every person carrying on the trade or business of a hairdresser or barber shall register his name and place of abode and also the premises in which such a business is carried on with the Corporation, who issue a certificate of registration. The Council has made bye-laws under this section for securing the cleanliness of persons employed, of premises and of the instruments, towels and equipment used.

The number of persons registered in the Borough is 196, an increase of 10 since last year. These comprise of ladies' hairdressers, 58 gentlemen's hairdressers or barbers, and 6 for both ladies and gentlemen.

334 visits were made to these premises during the year and conditions generally were found to be satisfactory.

On 12 occasions contraventions of the Act and/or bye-laws were noted. On re-inspection the conditions were found to be satisfactory. No case was considered to require more than corrective action.

Section 46 of the Huddersfield Corporation Act, 1949 was extended by the passing and coming into force of Section 35 of the Huddersfield Corporation Act, 1956. This section extends and applies (in addition to persons referred to in section 46) to any person who carries on the trade or business of a hairdresser or barber but does not carry on such trade or business at any premises occupied by him. Provision is made for the making of bye laws for securing the cleanliness of instruments, towels, equipment and persons and their clothing. No bye-laws have yet been made.

The number of persons registered as itinerant hairdressers is 3 (1 ladies' hairdresser and 2 gentlemen's hairdressers), an increase of one during the year.

6. Massage and Special Treatment

Sections 66 to 75 of the Huddersfield Corporation Act, 1949 provide for the licensing of establishments used for massage or treatment, conditions under which licences may be granted and for the making of bye-laws. Bye-laws were made and came into force on the 1st December, 1950.

The bye-laws include provision for making and exhibiting a scale of charges, for keeping a copy of any advertisement published, for the conduct of the business and for keeping records in a manner prescribed by the Council.

At the end of the year there were 38 establishments on the register, an increase of 3 from 1957. 124 visits were paid during the year and the conditions generally were satisfactory.

On two occasions only contraventions of the Act and/or bye-laws were noted. On re-inspection the conditions were found to be satisfactory. No case was considered to require more than corrective action.

There is also one establishment for massage or special treatment carried on by a registered member of the Chartered Society of Physiotherapy which under the provisions of section 73 of the Huddersfield Corporation Act, 1949, may only be inspected by the Medical Officer of Health or a registered medical practitioner. Such inspection has revealed conditions which are entirely satisfactory.

7. Noise Nuisances

Under the provisions of Section 44 of the Huddersfield Corporation Act, 1959, a noise nuisance can be dealt with as a statutory nuisance under the Public Health Act, 1936. For the purpose of this section "a noise nuisance shall be deemed to exist where any person makes or continues or causes to be made or continued any excessive, unreasonable or unnecessary noise which is prejudicial to health".

Summary of complaints

Noise from:—

Exhaust systems from factories 3

All the complaints were investigated and in two cases a nuisance was not considered to exist. These two cases were concerned with the noise from exhaust fans. Respecting the remaining complaint (noise from an exhaust system from machinery) a nuisance was considered to exist. As a result of informal action work was carried out which abated the nuisance. Further complaints were received but, on investigation, it was considered that there was no nuisance.

8. Refuse Tips

Under Section 15 of the Huddersfield Corporation Act, 1956, provision is made for the making of bye-laws with respect to refuse tips, etc.

Bye-laws have been made and came into operation on the 1st February, 1958. These provide for the manner in which refuse shall be deposited, that land shall not be used for tipping in contravention of the bye-laws, that every tip shall where so required by the Council be adequately fenced, that such fence shall be well maintained, and that a tip no longer used shall not be allowed to become noxious, vermin infested or liable to become ignited. Penalties for contravention are provided for.

The bye-laws are worked jointly by the Borough Engineer's Department and the Health Department.

There are 41 tips within the Borough and during the year 137 inspections were made by the Public Health Inspectors. In so far as the Health Department is concerned no breach of the bye-laws was found.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937 and 1948

1. Inspections (made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises	Number of		
	Inspections	Written Notices	Prosecutions
Factories with mechanical power	281	3	—
Factories without mechanical power	87	1	—
Building Operations	16	—	—
TOTALS	384	4	—

2. Defects

Particulars	Number of Defects			
	Found	Remedied	Referred by H. M. Inspector	No. of Prosecutions
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	5	5	4	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	2	2	2	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—
SANITARY CONVENIENCES (S.7)				
a. Insufficient	—	—	—	—
b. Unsuitable or Defective	25	14	13	—
c. Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—
OTHER OFFENCES AGAINST THE ACT (not including offences relating to Outwork).	8	8	8	—
TOTALS	40	29	27	—

3. Outwork. Sections 110 and 111

Lists received	Contractors	Workmen	Prosecutions
5	—	65	—

No cases of infectious disease have been notified in outworkers' premises and no orders prohibiting outwork under Section 110 have been made.

4. Number of Mechanical Factories on Register 849

5. Number of Non-Mechanical Factories on Register

Carpet making and sewing	..	..	..	..	3
Clothing and similar trades	..	..	..	..	37
French Polishers	..	..	..	..	7
Iron and tin	..	..	..	..	4
Joiners	..	..	..	..	4
Plumbers	..	..	..	..	2
Upholstery	..	..	..	..	2
Wool Sorting	..	..	..	..	2
Miscellaneous trades and manufactures	..	..	..	..	13
Total	..	..	..	..	74

6. Number of Bakehouses on Register

Bakehouses with power	..	..	..	..	..	87
Bakehouses without power	..	..	..	..	..	12
Total	..	..	..	..	..	99

Underground Bakehouses (Section 54)

There is no underground bakehouse within the district.

CANAL BOATS

Public Health Act, 1936, Sections 249-258

HUDDERSFIELD REGISTRATION DISTRICT.

No boats were inspected during 1958 as the use of the canal for barge traffic was discontinued in September, 1953.

The number of boats on the register of this authority is 8.

SHOPS ACT, 1950

The part of the Act administered by this Department (Section 38) deals with ventilation, heating, lighting, sanitary accommodation, washing facilities, etc. During visits to shops a nuisance or a defective condition was found to exist on 10 occasions. On re-inspection it was found that these conditions had been remedied. No case was considered to require more than corrective action.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Several of the provisions of the Clean Air Act, 1956 have been in operation since the 31st December, 1956. The remaining provisions of the Act were brought into operation on the 1st June 1958 by the Clean Air Act, 1956 (Appointed Day) Order, 1958, which had effect from the 2nd February 1958. These provisions are those relating to the prohibition of dark smoke from chimneys, measures for dealing with grit and dust from furnaces, abatement of smoke nuisances and the application of the Act to railway engines, vessels and Crown premises.

Section 1, deals with the prohibition of dark smoke from chimneys. "Dark Smoke" is defined as "smoke which, if compared in the appropriate manner with a Ringelmann Chart, would appear to be as dark as, or darker than Shade 2 on the chart". Under the same section certain defences are specified. These are where the dark smoke was solely due to (a) the lighting up of the furnace from cold, (b) to some failure of the furnace or apparatus, and (c) to the use of unsuitable fuel where suitable fuel was unobtainable. Section 2 of the Act provides further defences for a temporary period of seven years from the passing of the Act.

By reason of the coming into force of Section 1, the Minister has made regulations (the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations, 1958) which also came into force on the 1st June, 1958. These regulations specify the permitted emission of smoke and apply to all buildings but not to vessels. Other regulations which came into force on the same day apply to vessels.

A feature of these regulations is that the term "black smoke" is used for the first time so far as the Clean Air Act is concerned. This is defined as "smoke which, if compared in the appropriate manner with a Ringelmann Chart, would appear to be as dark as, or darker than Shade 4 on the chart".

The passing of these regulations automatically repealed the bye-laws respecting Smoke Abatement, which were made under Section 2 of the Public Health (Smoke Abatement) Act, 1926. These bye-laws prescribed "that the emission of black smoke for a period of two minutes in the aggregate within any continuous period of thirty minutes from any one chimney in a building other than a private dwellinghouse shall until the contrary is proved be presumed to be a nuisance".

It must be noted that "black smoke" in the bye-laws was interpreted as being the total obscuration of light whereas "black smoke" in the new Regulations is interpreted as being 80% of the total obscuration of light.

Another point to be noted is that the bye-laws only related to chimneys other than those from private dwellinghouses, whereas the new regulations are applicable to the chimney from any building, including dwellinghouses.

Temporary Exemptions from the Provisions of Section 1.

In addition to the defences provided in Section 1, Section 2 provides a further defence which is available for a temporary period up to seven years from the passing of the Act, if it can be proved that:—

- (a) the emission of dark smoke was due to the nature of the building and its equipment and not to any failure to properly maintain the building or properly to maintain and use the equipment and,
- (b) it had not been practicable to alter or equip the building so as to enable it to be used or fully used for the purpose for which it was intended without the likelihood of contraventions of Section 1.

Two applications for certificates of exemption have been received under this section; one however was withdrawn and the second application was not granted.

Notification of New Installations.

Prior Approval of Installation.

Under Section 3, no furnace shall be installed unless it is so far as is practicable capable of being operated continuously without emitting smoke when burning suitable fuel. It is obligatory on a person installing such a furnace to notify the local authority of his intention to do so. In addition, a person if he so desires may submit plans and specifications to the local authority and if these are approved, they should be deemed to comply with the requirement 'that the furnace shall be as far as practicable smokeless'.

Furnaces designed solely or mainly for domestic premises with a capacity of not more than 55,000 B.Th.U's per hour are exempted from the requirements of this section.

There were four notifications of intention to install new furnaces. In one case additional request was made for the Council's prior approval of the plant and the plans and specifications were approved. In addition, plans and specifications of a boiler plant to be installed on Crown premises were submitted for observations.

Smoke Control Areas

During the year the first Smoke Control Order, the Huddersfield (Buxton Road—New Street) Smoke Control Order, 1958 was approved by the Minister of Housing and Local Government, and will become operative on the 1st October, 1959. This Order covers an area of 19½ acres in the centre of the town; 491 premises are involved, including 34 domestic premises.

A second order was also prepared, submitted to the Health Committee in July, and was approved in principle by the Minister. The Health Committee at its meeting in December recommended to the Council that an Order be made. This Order covers an area of 5½ acres in the centre of the town. 238 premises are involved including 15 domestic premises. It is hoped that this Order also will become operative on 1st October 1959.

The preparation of these two Orders involved 2,032 visits by Public Health Inspectors.

SMOKE OBSERVATIONS

Under Bye-Laws

Month	No. of Observations	No. Showing Black Smoke	No. of Cases constituting a Breach of Bye-Laws
January ..	14	2	—
February ..	9	—	—
March ..	12	—	—
April ..	14	1	—
May ..	20	2	1
Totals ..	69	5	1

Under the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations, 1958

Month ..	No. of Observations	No. Showing Dark Smoke	No. of Cases constituting an offence (Section 1)
June ..	18	5	—
July ..	7	3	2
August ..	20	12	6
September ..	43	27	19
October ..	26	16	10
November ..	39	26	14
December ..	37	23	5
Totals ..	190	112	56

In June 1958 the following circular letter was sent to all known users of industrial plant.

“Dear Sir(s),

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956 INDUSTRIAL SMOKE

Now that the whole of the provisions of the Clean Air Act 1956 are in operation, I feel sure you will agree that the desired object can only be achieved by the amicable co-operation of all concerned.

The policy of this Department is to apply, rather than to enforce, the law and to this end we propose during the next few weeks to call upon owners or managers of industrial plants to explain our interpretations of some of the Provisions of the Act—in particular those which refer to the density of emitted smoke.

The Chief Public Health Inspector and his staff will be engaged on this and I anticipate, with confidence, the co-operation which is so desirable in order to benefit all citizens of the town.

Yours faithfully,

R. G. DAVIES,

Medical Officer of Health

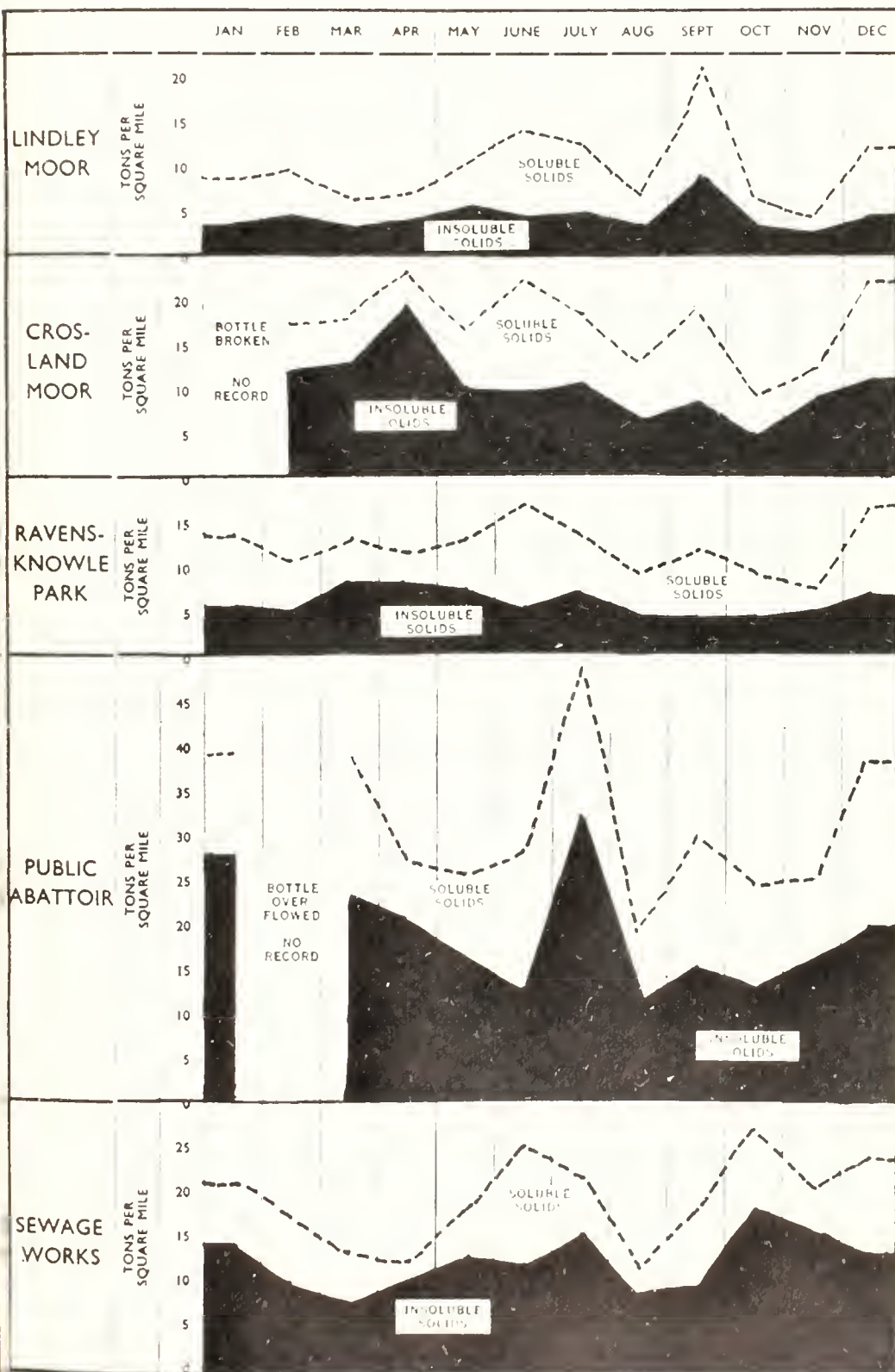
Where an offence under Section 1 has occurred the matter has been reported to the Health Committee who instructed the Town Clerk to write to the firm concerned, cautioning and warning them that any further offence may lead to prosecution. Several of the firms concerned have obtained either the services of a fuel efficiency organisation or technical advice from their fuel merchants. It appears that in many cases the use of unsuitable fuel is at least a contributory factor to the emission of smoke.

MEASUREMENT OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

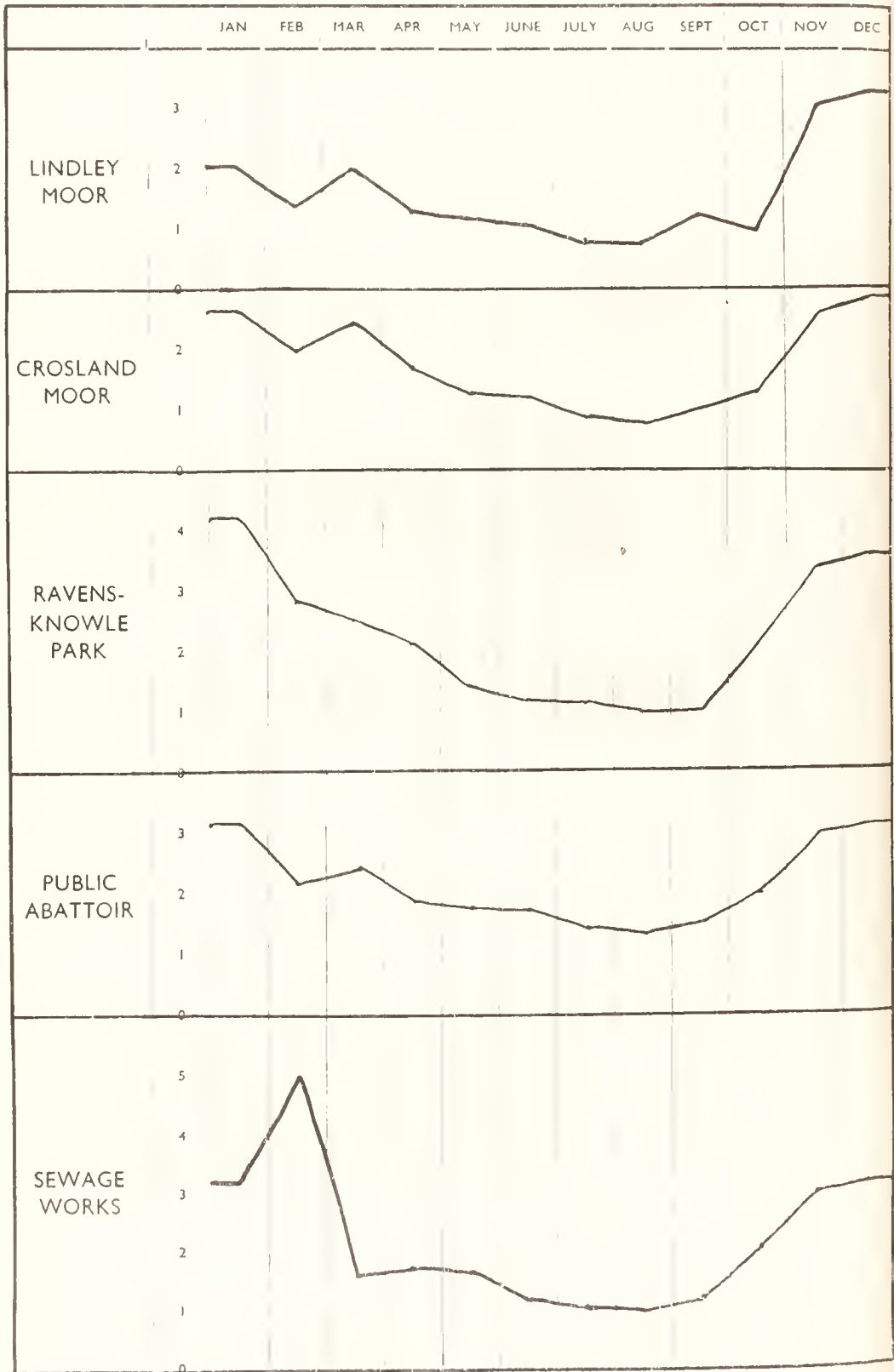
The recording of atmospheric pollution has been continued at the five recording stations situated in the Borough at Lindley Moor, Ravensknowle Park, Crosland Moor, Public Abattoir and Sewage Works, Deighton. At each station there is a deposit gauge and lead peroxide apparatus.

The analysis is carried out by the Sewage Works Manager and the Public Analyst. The following graphs indicate, month by month, the quantity of solids deposited, both soluble and insoluble and the quantity of SO_2 . It is noteworthy that the graph for sulphur shows the lowest amount during the summer months, also that the solids deposited show an increase on the average yearly deposit over the five previous years.

DEPOSIT GAUGES



ESTIMATION OF SULPHUR BY LEAD PEROXIDE METHOD

Weight of SO_3 collected per 100 square centimetres per day (in milligrams)



DEPOSIT GAUGE.

In addition to the five atmospheric pollution recording stations there are four sets of daily volumetric smoke apparatus. These are situated at the Health Department, Moldgreen, Leeds Road Day Nursery and Outlane, the one at Outlane only having been in operation since November, 1958.

With this apparatus air is drawn from the outside through glass tubing by means of an electric pump, the volume being measured by a gas meter. This measured quantity of air passes through a filter pad and from the intensity of the stain resulting from solid impurities in the air the amount of smoke is obtained and is expressed as a daily mean concentration in milligrams per cubic metre. The air is then passed through a chemical solution from which, by titration, the amount of sulphur dioxide is calculated. This is expressed in parts per hundred million by volume. Daily readings are taken.

The following graphs show the average value, the highest value, and the lowest value, for each month in respect of both smoke and sulphur dioxide.

The highest concentration of smoke was on the 28th of November and the highest concentration of sulphur dioxide was on the 24th of December. On both of these days the weather was foggy. No smoke was recorded on 26th February, 17th April, 7th and 26th June, 5th July (Two stations), 10th July, 24th July, 30th July, (Two stations), 5th August, 13th August (Three stations), 19th August and 25th September.

The lowest recorded sulphur dioxide was on the 28th January, 14th and 15th August.

The local holiday period was from the 9th August to 23rd August.

Other Forms of Pollution

Co-operation with the Inspector of Alkali, etc. Works still continues, although it was only necessary to notify him on one occasion of an emission of fumes which had been noted by a Public Health Inspector.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS

Action taken in respect of bug infested houses is as follows :—

1. Houses owned by the Council

Houses are treated with liquid insecticide containing D.D.T.

2. Privately owned houses

These are dealt with under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936 and the Huddersfield Corporation Act, 1949. If the infestation is such that the use of hydrogen cyanide gas is considered necessary the local authority may (and by bearing the cost) require all persons to vacate the infested premises and the "risk area" during the period of fumigation.

The following tabulation shows the action taken :—

	Number found to be infested	Disinfested with	
		Insecticide	H. C. N.
Council Houses	6	6	
Privately Owned Houses	2	2	—

3. Inspections

Council Houses	...	...	...	...	1,302
Privately owned houses	...	...	...	...	883
Second hand furniture and clothing dealers premises					17

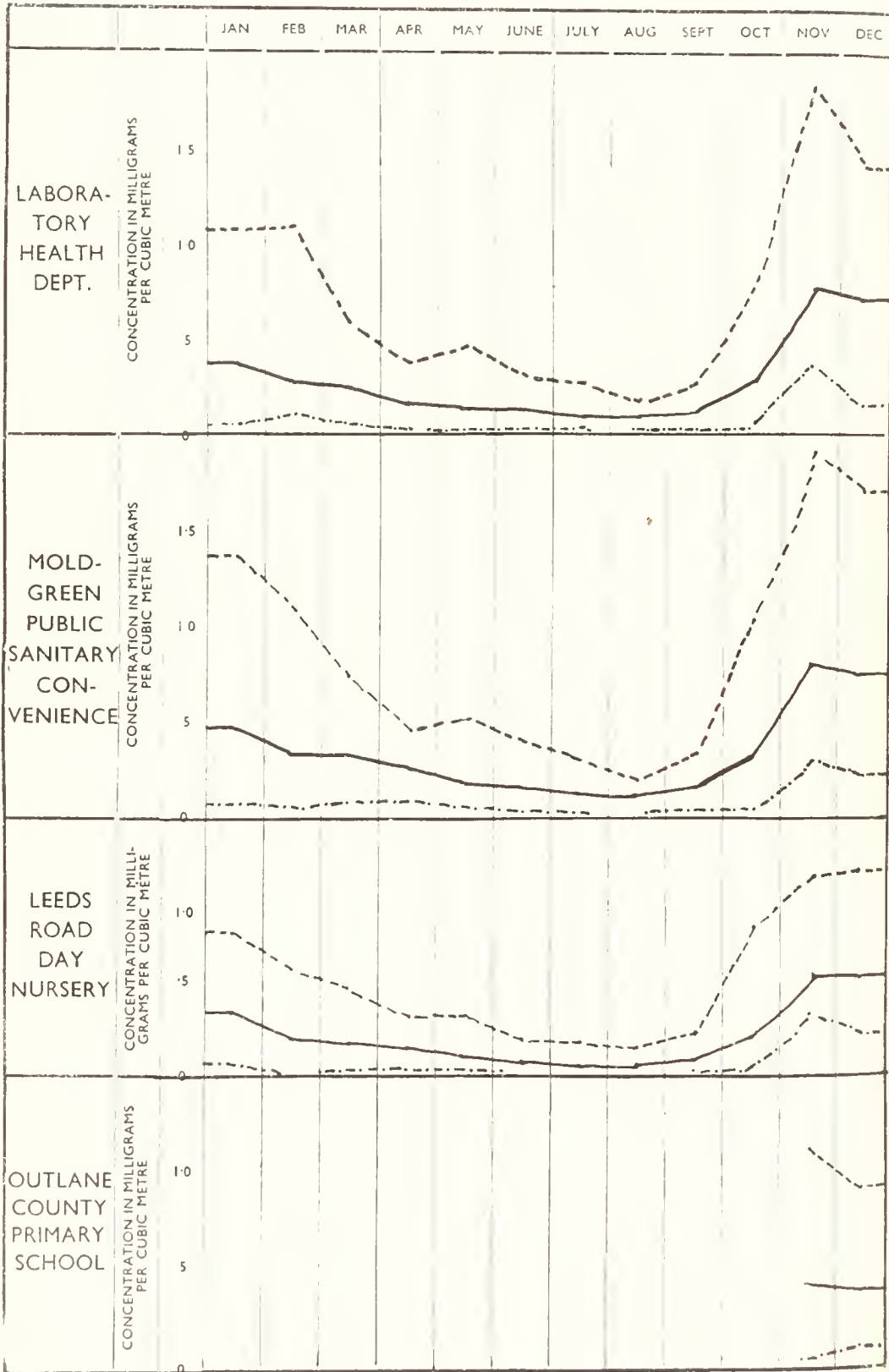
Inspection of Council houses is carried out by an officer specially appointed, and this officer also inspects private houses, the tenants of which are about to occupy Council houses.

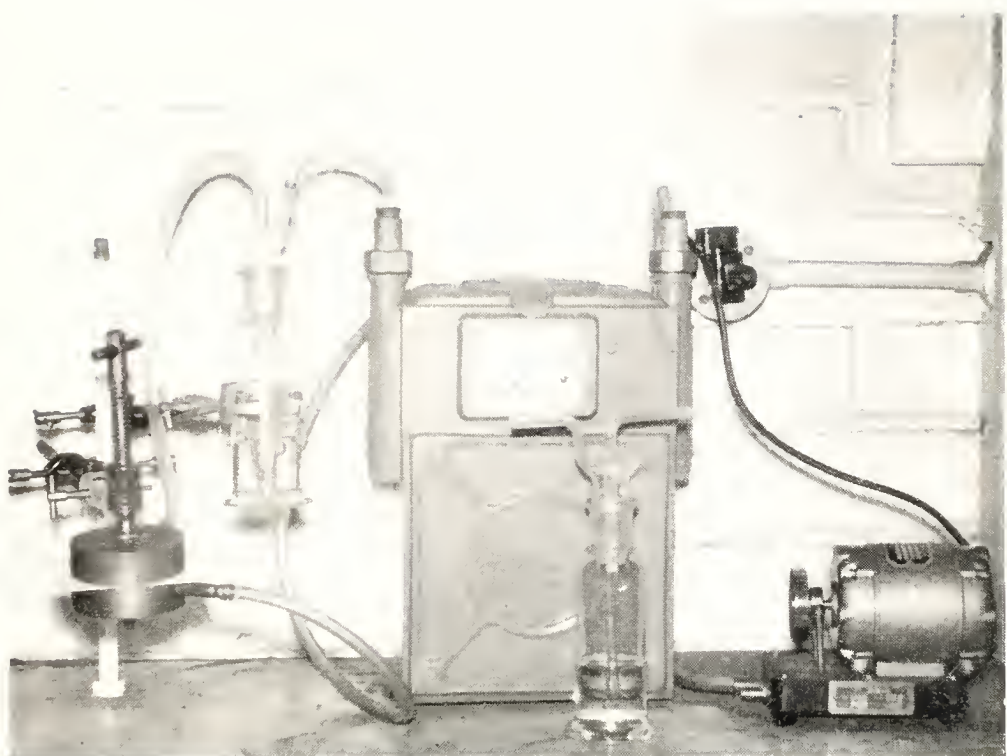
SMOKE

AVERAGE VALUE FOR MONTH —————

HIGHEST VALUE FOR MONTH - - - - -

LOWEST VALUE FOR MONTH





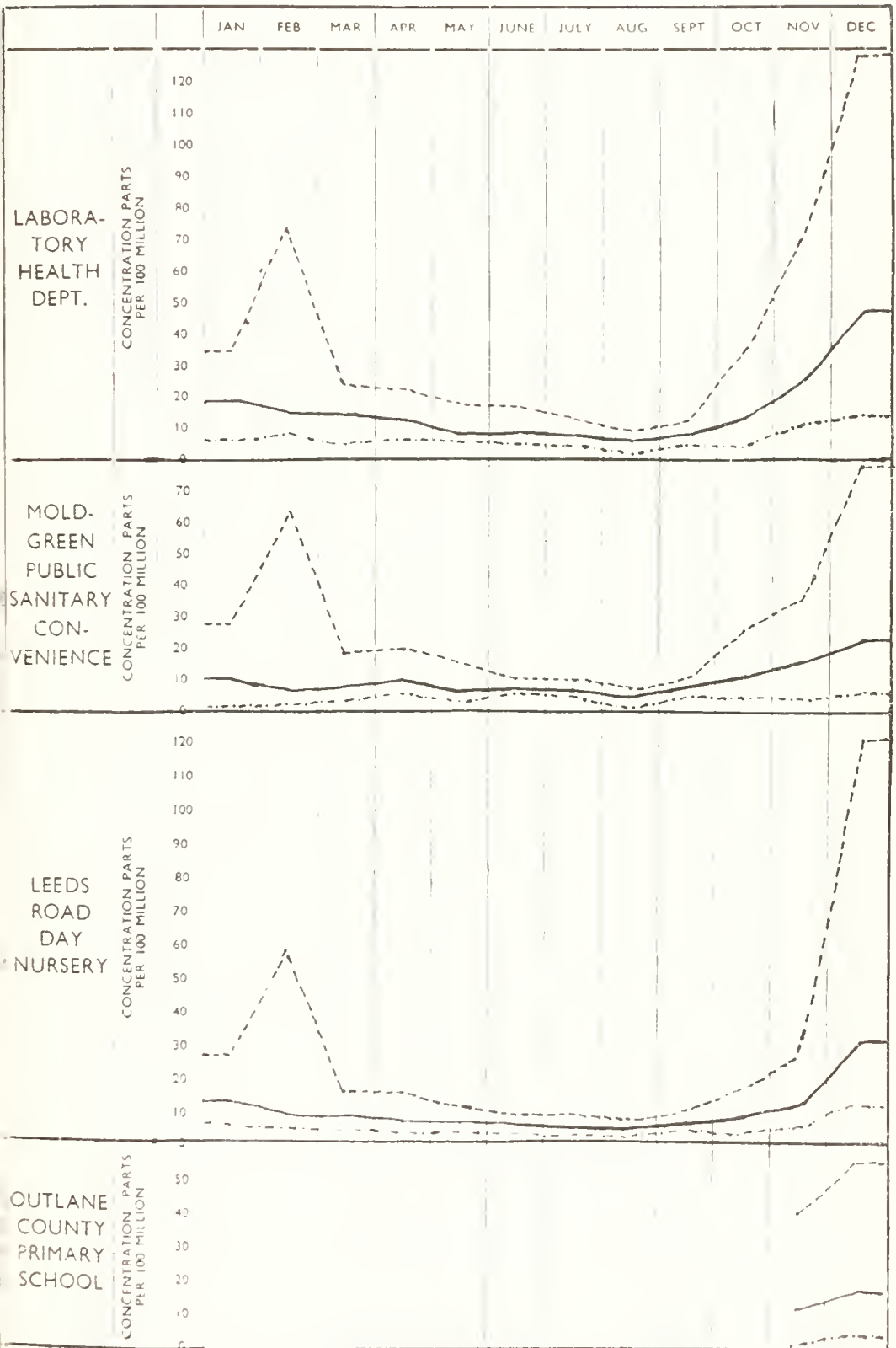
SMOKE FILTER AND VOLUMETRIC
SULPHUR DIOXIDE APPARATUS.

SULPHUR DIOXIDE

AVERAGE VALUE FOR MONTH

HIGHEST VALUE FOR MONTH

LOWEST VALUE FOR MONTH



HOUSING

Houses erected in the Borough

	By the Corporation				Privately
	Temporary	Permanent		Total	
		Traditional	New Traditional		
1914-1944	—	5,349	—	5,349	7,895
1945	8	—	—	8	—
1946	242	4	—	246	95
1947	—	47	12	59	52
1948	—	134	148	282	6
1949	—	127	156	283	8
1950	—	94	126	220	46
1951	—	88	192	280	42
1952	—	100	395	495	65
1953	—	82	366	448	135
1954	—	30	464	494	243
1955	—	61	436	497	231
1956	—	46	226	272	290
1957	—	32	290	322	365
1958	—	6	226	232	326
Houses in course of erection	—	47	32	79	—

Number of dwelling houses of all classes ...	...	...	46,794
Number of new dwellinghouses erected ...	...	...	558
Number of houses owned by the Corporation ...	...	...	11,821

1. Inspection of Dwellinghouses during the year

(a)	(i)	Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts). ...	1,570
	(ii)	Number of inspections made for this purpose ...	1,570
	(iii)	Number of revisits ...	995
(b)	(i)	Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-head (a) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932 ...	315
	(ii)	Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	315
(c)		Number of dwellinghouses found to be unfit for human habitation ...	280
(d)		Number of dwellinghouses (excluding those referred to under the preceding sub-head) where nuisances or defects were found. ...	331

2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notice

Number of dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers :-

Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which defects were remedied	246
--	-----	-----

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year

A. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1957

(i)	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	Nil
(ii)	Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices	
(a)	By owners	Nil
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners ...	Nil

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts,

(i)	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	85
(ii)	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which defects were remedied after service of formal notices... ..	
(a)	By Owners	63
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners ...	Nil

C. Proceedings under Sections 16 and 17 of the Housing Act, 1957

(i)	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	4
(ii)	Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	27
(iii)	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Closing Orders were made in lieu of Demolition Orders	6
(iv)	Number of dwellinghouses closed	4

D. Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957

(i)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	6
(ii)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenements or rooms having been rendered fit	Nil

E. Local Authority owned dwellinghouses, Certified Unfit by the Medical Officer of Health

(i)	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which certificates of unfitness have been issued	86
(ii)	Number of dwellinghouses in pursuance of certificates of unfitness	57

4. Housing Act, 1957,—Part IV Overcrowding

(a)	(i)	Number of dwellinghouses known to be overcrowded at the end of the year	39
	(ii)	Number of families dwelling therein	45
	(iii)	Number of persons dwelling therein	200
(b)		Number of new cases of overcrowding reported or discovered during the year	38
(c)	(i)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	9
	(ii)	Number of persons concerned in such cases ...	55

5. Housing Act, 1949. Section 20. Improvement Grants

	Dwellinghouses
Number of applications received	67
Number of applications approved	61
Number approved in respect of owner/occupied houses... ..	45
Number approved in respect of rented houses ...	16

(A this section is handled by the Borough Architect, this information has been supplied by him).

6. Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954
Certificates of Disrepair

Number of certificates not yet revoked 13

7. Rent Act, 1957 — Certificates of Disrepair

Number of applications received	88
Number of undertakings given by landlord	40
Number of certificates issued	38
Number where notices have been served but awaiting expiration	4
Number being investigated	6

SLUM CLEARANCE PROGRAMME

No. of Areas	No. of Houses	No. of Houses Demolished	No. of Houses Vacated	No. of Houses Occupied	No. of Persons to be Displaced	No. of Persons Displaced
71*	1,540	1,468	64	8	5,136	5,114

*Compulsory Purchase Orders were made in respect of 9 of these areas and include 145 houses as property adjoining the area and 636 persons to be displaced.

PROGRESS OF SLUM CLEARANCE PROGRAMME
Period 1st January, 1941 to 31st December, 1957

Areas in respect of 20 Clearance Areas were confirmed. Of which 16 were dealt with as Compulsory Purchase Orders and include adjoining properties reasonably necessary for satisfactory redevelopment.

A summary of these areas is as follows:—

No. of Areas	In Clearance Areas		In Lands Adjoining	
	No. of houses	No. of persons to be displaced	No. of houses	No. of persons to be displaced
20	386	958	68	176

Period ending 31st December 1958

No.	Clearance Area	Representa- tion	Date of Order	Enquiry	Confir- mation	No. of Houses	No. of Persons to be displaced
21	Union Street No. 1	10.5.57	5.6.57	8.10.57	7.3.58	7	14
22	Union Street No. 2	10.5.57	5.6.57	8.10.57	7.3.58	105	288
23	Ramsden Street	14.6.57	3.7.57	8.10.57	20.1.58	17	54
24	Woodhead Road	13.9.57	4.12.57	23.4.58	26.6.58	7	13
25	Birchencliffe No. 1	13.9.57	4.12.57	23.4.58	26.6.58	3	10
26	Birchencliffe No. 2	13.9.57	4.12.57	25.3.58	2.10.58	41	91
27	Birchencliffe No. 3	13.9.57	4.12.57	23.4.58	26.6.58	2	4
28	Kilner Bank No. 1	15.11.57	4.12.57	23.4.58	10.9.58	21	51
29	Kilner Bank No. 2	15.11.57	4.12.57	23.4.58	10.9.58	14	41
30	Kilner Bank No. 3	15.11.57	4.12.57	23.4.58	10.9.58	2	9
31	Stocks Buildings	15.11.57	4.12.57	23.4.58	2.12.58	19	66
32	Upper Brow Road	14.2.58	5.3.58	24.6.58	8.12.58	12	27
33	Hope St. Lockwood	14.2.58	5.3.58	24.6.58	27.8.58	7	19
34	Meltham Rd. No. 1	14.2.58	5.3.58	3.6.58	15.7.58	13	34
35	Meltham Rd. No. 2	14.2.58	5.3.58	3.6.58	15.7.58	4	12
36	Blackmoorfoot Rd.	16.5.58	3.12.58			31	68
37	Albert St. Lockwood No. 1	16.5.58	4.6.58	13.8.58	27.10.58	37	86
38	Albert St. Lockwood No. 2	16.5.58	4.6.58	13.8.58	27.10.58	4	13
39	Albert St. Lockwood No. 3	16.5.58	4.6.58	13.8.58	27.10.58	6	19

No.	Clearance Area	Represent- ation	Date of Order	Enquiry	Confir- mation	No. of Houses	No. of Persons to be displaced
10	Water St. Lockwood	16.5.58	4.6.58	13.8.58	27.10.58	4	11
11	Cowlersley No. 1	13.6.58	2.7.58	9.9.58	14.10.58	5	5
12	Cowlersley No. 2	13.6.58	2.7.58	9.9.58	14.10.58	2	1
13	Whiteley St. No. 1	18.7.58	6.8.58		2.12.58	3	8
14	Whiteley St. No. 2	18.7.58	6.8.58		2.12.58	2	3
15	Primrose Hill No. 1	18.7.58	3.12.58			27	33
16	Primrose Hill No. 2	18.7.58	3.12.58			7	19
17	Damside No. 1	26.9.58	3.12.58			7	23
18	Damside No. 2	26.9.58	3.12.58			11	19
19	Damside No. 3	26.9.58	3.12.58			8	20
20	Longwood Road	17.10.58	5.11.58			4	8

Compulsory Purchase Orders were made in respect of Areas numbers 21, 22, 23, 26, 31, 32, 36 and 46. These Orders include the following properties as lands adjoining the clearance area.

Order	No. of Houses	No. of persons to be Displaced
Union Street	40	132
Ramsden Street	7	23
Birchencliffe	4	6
Stocks Buildings	—	—
Upper Brow Road	—	—
Blackmoorfoot Road	19	43
Primrose Hill	—	—

Summary of rehousing and demolition during 1958.

Number of houses vacated	322
Number of persons displaced	897
Number of houses demolished	113

Co-ordination with Other Departments

Properties on land owned by the Corporation, the lessees of which have applied for the extension of lease, have been inspected and commented upon as to action likely to be taken under the Housing Acts.

Plans of new buildings and alterations to buildings submitted to the Highways and Town Planning Committee are examined and any proposal which does not comply with the Acts or Regulations enforced by the Health Department is noted and the plans amended accordingly.

As already mentioned (see page 103) improvement grants are administered by the Borough Architect. Where an owner applies for an improvement grant the Borough Architect consults the Health Department and an opinion is expressed on action likely to be taken under the Housing Act.

SCHOOLS

Periodical inspections were made and any defects found were notified by the Health Department to the Education Authority.

The following conditions were found and rectified:—

Decorating of 4 W.C.'s and 3 urinals unsatisfactory.
127 visits were paid during the year.

RAG FLOCK & OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

The object of this Act is to secure the use of clean, designated filling materials in upholstered and other articles which are stuffed and lined. It prescribes for the annual licensing of premises where rag flock is manufactured or stored and the registration of premises where filling materials listed in the Act are used.

Regulations made under the Act prescribe standards of cleanliness for each filling material to which the Act applies and the form in which records are to be kept by the occupiers of licensed or registered premises.

At the end of the year the number of premises registered was 11 and 12 visits were paid to these premises. Conditions were found to be satisfactory. 13 samples were taken and one was found to be unsatisfactory. The person from whom the sample was obtained was warned by the Town Clerk.

There are no premises in the Borough where rag flock is manufactured or stored.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

Two full time operatives are still engaged on dealing with surface infestation. All work is carried out in accordance with recommendations laid down by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

The use of Warfarin is still proving satisfactory and is being used in preference to the prebaiting method wherever possible.

During the year 854 complaints of infestation were made to the Department. Of these complaints 473 were in relation to rats. The number of complaints show an increase of 169 on the number received during 1957. Owing to this increased number of complaints, less time has been available for routine inspections, such as the inspection of rivers and streams. All previous "trouble spots" have, however, been visited.

Wherever drains are suspected to be a source of infestation they are smoke tested under the provisions of Section 48 of the Public Health Act, 1936. During the year 54 drains were tested, of which 41 were found to be defective.

The cessation during the year of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food's Rodent Service has meant that the local authority has had to take over the responsibility for inspections of agricultural properties under the Act.

Whenever Public Health Inspectors have had to inspect agricultural premises for other purposes, an inspection for rat infestation has also been carried out.

Maintenance treatments of the sewers are carried out by the Borough Engineer's Department.

The following tables give a summary of the work carried out :—

I. Pre-baiting method of control

	Treatments Carried out	No. Presumed Killed	No. of Pre-baiting Points	Poison baits laid
Rats	168	1,042	2,111	1,783
Mice	7	24	39	42
Totals	175	1,066	2,150	1,825

II. Warfarin direct poisoning method

	Treatments started or continued
Rats	292
Mice	420
Total	712

NOTE. With this method the kill cannot be accurately ascertained.

III. Sewer Treatments

Total number of manholes	No. of manholes baited	No. of Manholes showing part-take	No. of manholes showing complete take
4,079	2,702	367	572

AIR RAID SHELTERS

During the year 84 inspections of air raid shelters were made. 11 shelters were closed on a certification by the Medical Officer of Health of persistent misuse.

PUBLIC SANITARY CONVENIENCES

There are 42 conveniences situated in the Borough, providing the following facilities:—

For Males		For Females	
30		12	
Comprising:			
Urinals only	10	W.C.'s only	5
Urinals and W.C.'s	11	W.C.'s and	
Urinals, W.C.'s		washbasins	7
and washbasins	9		

One urinal has been demolished during the year for private redevelopment. One for ladies and gents is under construction and nearing completion.

At the Market Place conveniences (male and female) an attendant is on duty at each place throughout the time the conveniences are open. Washing facilities with hot water are provided.

Three men with one van and the part use of a second van are employed on cleansing all the other conveniences and each one is visited and cleansed at least once each day. One convenience in the town centre is cleansed twice daily.

During the year free washing facilities have been provided at three conveniences and others are being so equipped.

The locks to the W.C.'s in the conveniences in the town centre still continue to be wilfully damaged, necessitating frequent repairs. Two conveniences (also in the town centre) appear to be the focus for those members of the public, fortunately in the minority, who are impelled to show their literary and artistic talent by inscribing on the walls of the conveniences.

On each occasion when these conveniences have been redecorated the walls have been again disfigured on the day of re-opening.

Regular inspections are carried out by the Public Health Inspectors.

Fairs, Sanitary Accommodation

Under Section 31 of the Huddersfield Corporation Act, 1953, the Corporation may require the provision of sanitary accommodation at places of amusement, game or sport to which the public are admitted.

On two occasions during the year fairs were held at Canker Lane, Leeds Road, and tub closets were provided by the Markets and Fairs Department. These were inspected during the time each fair was held and were found to be satisfactory.

CINEMAS AND THEATRES

There are 15 cinemas and one theatre in the Borough. During the year 78 visits have been paid. The matters found to require attention were:— two dirty sanitary convenience and three convenience compartments requiring decorating. These matters received attention and re-inspection revealed no further cause for complaint.

SAMPLING AND EXAMINATION OF WATER

Water from Corporation Mains	Number of Samples		
	Taken	Suspicious	Unsatisfactory
Chemical Analysis	4	—	—
Bacteriological Examination	69	—	2

Water other than that supplied by the Corporation	Number of Samples		
	Taken	Suspicious	Unsatisfactory
Chemical Analysis	1	—	—
Bacteriological Examination	4	—	1

Examination of water from Baths and Paddling Pools	Number of Samples		
	Taken	Suspicious	Unsatisfactory
From Baths (for Bacteriological Examination)	9	—	—
„ Paddling Pools (do)	1	—	—

(All bacteriological results are based on the standard for tap water as specified by the Ministry of Health and Ministry of Housing and Local Government.)

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS

The three public swimming pools in the Borough (the large and small pools at Cambridge Road and the one at Ramsden Street) are operated on the continuous flow system and are equipped with up-to-date chlorination plant using chlorine gas working on the "break point" principle. This allows for a higher residual of free chlorine which can be tolerated by bathers without discomfort.

The addition of soda ash neutralises acids which are formed when the chlorine re-acts with organic matter and ammonia in the water and thus a satisfactory alkaline state is maintained.

New Street School Swimming Bath

This is for the exclusive use of school children. The pool works on the continuous flow system. The equipment comprises a "Robin Hood" boiler hand fired by coke, "Pulsometer" pressure filter and a "Tiplometer" chlorination plant. Sodium hypochlorite is used for chlorination and soda ash is used to regulate the pH value.

Salendine Nook Schools

This bath was opened in May 1958 and is used exclusively by school children. The pool works on the continuous flow system, the period of "turnover" being 3 hours. Heat is supplied from the central heating plant. Chlorination of the water is by injection of chlorine gas and the addition of soda ash regulates the pH value.

Summary of examination of water from Public Swimming Pools, carried out by Public Health Inspectors.

Pool	No. of days when tested	No. of satisfactory tests	No. of unsatisfactory tests
Cambridge Road			
(1) Large Pool	36	36	—
(2) Small Pool	32	32	—
Ramsden Street	36	36	—
New Street School	29	29	—
Salendine Nook Schools	18	18	—
TOTALS	151	151	Nil

These results are surely very satisfactory and are indicative of an efficient system.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

This Act provides for the granting of annual licences to persons keeping a pet shop and for the compliance with such conditions as may be specified in the licence. It prohibits the sale of pets in the streets and to children under the age of 12 years.

The number of licences in force at the end of the year was 11. During the year 55 visits have been made to premises concerned. Conditions were found to be satisfactory.

Licensing of Boarding-out Establishments for Pet Animals

Section 36 of the Huddersfield Corporation Act, 1956 states:—
 "As from the appointed day no person shall for gain provide accommodation for pet animals belonging to any person on any premises within the borough unless he and those premises are registered by the Corporation." The section also provides for the making of bye-laws, for penalties for contravention, and for exemption from registration of certain premises. Bye-laws have been made and came into operation on the 1st January 1958. These require suitable accommodation for pets, regular supply of food and drink, precautions to prevent the spread of infectious disease and precautions to be taken in case of fire or other emergency.

At the end of 1958 there were 8 registered premises and during the year 17 visits were paid. Conditions were found to be satisfactory.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES

Milk Supply

Ice Cream

Food Inspection

Food Hygiene Regulations 1955 to 1957

Hawkers of Food

Merchandise Marks Act 1926

Public Abattoir Meat Inspection

Unsound Food

Sampling of Food

Foreign Bodies in Food

Borough Analyst's Report

Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order 1957

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926

Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933

MILK SUPPLY

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS 1949 TO 1954

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) (RAW MILK) REGULATIONS 1949 TO 1954

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) (PASTEURISED AND STERILISED MILK) REGULATIONS 1949 TO 1953

MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS 1949 to 1954

These regulations provide for the registration by the local authority of dairies, dairymen and distributors.

The following table shows the number of sellers of milk in the Borough:—

	In the Borough	Coming into the Borough	Total
Dairymen and Distributors..	263*	4	267
Dairies	9	—	9
Shops selling bottled milk ..	279	—	279

*(This figure includes 218 selling from shops).

The Milk (Special Designation) (Specified Areas) (No. 3) Order, 1953, which applies to the County Borough of Huddersfield amongst other districts, came into operation on the 1st January, 1954. Under this Order the provisions of sub-section (1) of Section 37 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 are applicable to the Borough and all persons retailing milk therein must sell such milk under a special designation whether or not the premises from which the milk is sold are situate in or out of the Borough.

Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949 to 1954.

Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949 to 1953.

These regulations provide for the granting by the local authority of :—

- licences for dealers to use the special designation "Pasteurised" or "Sterilised" in relation to milk which has been pasteurised or sterilised by them, in the area of the licensing authority.
- licences for dealers to use the special designation "Tuberculin Tested", "Pasteurised" or "Sterilised" in relation to milk sold by them and who operate from premises within the area of the licensing authority.
- supplementary licences for dealers who operate from premises outside the area of the licensing authority and who hold a principal dealers licence from the authority in whose area the premises are situated.

The following licences were granted during 1958.

Pasteuriser's.	1
Dealer's to use the designation.	
Pasteurised.	72
Sterilised.	279
Tuberculin Tested.	67
Supplementary Licences.	
Pasteurised.	4
Sterilised.	2
Tuberculin Tested.	3

"Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Milk" is milk produced from an attested herd and which could have been sold under the designation "Tuberculin Tested" and which has been pasteurised.

The method of pasteurisation at the dairy licensed to use the special designation "Pasteurised" is by the High Temperature, Short Time process. In addition to the examination of samples submitted by us to the Public Health

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK

Designation of Milk	Number of Samples	Number Satisfactory	Percentage Satisfactory	Number Unsatisfactory	Percentage Unsatisfactory	Number Examined for Tubercle Bacilli	Percentage Containing Tubercle Bacilli	Number Examined for Brucella Abortus	Number Containing Brucella Abortus	Percentage Containing Brucella Abortus
1. RAW MILK										
A. TUBERCULIN TESTED										
1. Produced in the Borough	49	49	100.00			61		14	2*	14.28
2. Produced out of the Borough	54	51	94.44	3	5.56	41				
TOTALS	103	100	97.09	3	2.91	102		14	2	14.28

*These positive samples were of milk from the same cow.

Designation of Milk	Number of Samples	Number Satisfactory	Percentage Satisfactory	Total	Percentage	Unsatisfactory			
						Methylene Blue Test	Phosphatase Test	Turbidity Test	Percentage
2. HEAT TREATED									
A. PASTEURISED									
1. Processed in the Borough	45	45	100.00						
2. Processed out of the Borough	9	9	100.00						
B. TUBERCULIN TESTED (PASTEURISED)									
1. Processed in the Borough	13	13	100.00						
2. Processed out of the Borough	6	6	100.00						
C. STERILISED									
1. Processed out of the Borough	12	12	100.00						
D. SCHOOLS SUPPLY									
1. Pasteurised	21	21	100.00						
TOTALS	106	106	100.00						

Laboratory, there is a well equipped laboratory on the pasteurising premises in which samples of milk, before and after treatment, are frequently examined by the proprietors.

Milk supplied to Schools

All schools in the Borough under the jurisdiction of the Education Department are supplied with pasteurised milk.

Samples of all milk sold in the Borough, including milk supplied to schools, are obtained regularly by the Health Department for examination and prescribed tests.

Biological Examination of Milk

The Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949 empower a medical officer of health, if milk is infected with organisms communicable to man, to stop the sale of such milk or to require it to be heat treated. During 1958, one such notice has been served under these provisions.

Following the notification of a case of brucellosis, sampling of milk from the herd of the milk seller concerned was carried out. It was found that one cow was giving milk containing *brucella abortus*. As it was opportune to do so, the cow was "dried off". Subsequent sampling of milk from the cow, after it had calved, proved the milk to be negative.

The claim for repayment of the costs of pasteurisation of milk from the herd, until the particular cow was isolated, was £17 18 3. The claim is subject to 75% grant from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

The following tabulation summarises the results of the sampling and examinations carried out during the year. It is noteworthy that all samples of Pasteurised milk were satisfactory.

MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF ICE CREAM

The manufacture and sale of ice cream is governed by the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations, 1947 to 1952.

Section 30 of the Huddersfield Corporation Act, 1953, extends the provisions of Section 16, of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 to include premises used for the manufacture and sale of any frozen liquid of the nature of a sweet or confection.

Number of premises registered for sale only. ...	521
Number of premises registered for manufacture and sale.	27
Number of premises registered for manufacture and sale of ice cream and "lollies".	1
Number of premises registered for manufacture and sale of "lollies"	1
Manufacturers using heat treatment.	9
Manufacturers using cold mix.	4
Number registered not now manufacturing. ...	15

For assessing the bacteriological cleanliness of ice cream, samples are examined by the methylene blue reduction test and according to the time taken to reduce the methylene blue, are placed in one of four provisional grades.

The number of samples examined was 142 of which 120 (84.51%) were satisfactory (grades 1 and 2) and 22 (15.49%) were unsatisfactory (grades 3 and 4).

During the latter part of the year a series of unsatisfactory samples from one manufacturer caused concern and a special investigation was carried out. Samples were taken from the plant at various stages of production, and the cause was located. Subsequent samples have proved satisfactory.

The following tabulation summarises the results of the sampling and examination carried out during the year.

EXAMINATION OF ICE CREAM

	Total Number of Samples	SATISFACTORY			UNSATISFACTORY		
		Grade 1	%	Grade 2	%	Total	%
Produced in the Borough	109	58	53.21	30	27.52	88	80.73
Produced out of the Borough	33	29	87.88	3	9.09	32	96.97
TOTAL	142	87	61.27	33	23.24	120	84.51
						13	9.15
						9	6.33
						22	15.49

NOTE: Owing to the numerous factors governing the hygienic quality of ice cream it is unwise to pay much attention to the bacteriological results on any single sample. Judgement should be based rather on a series of samples. It is suggested that over a six monthly period 50 per cent. of a vendor's sample should fall into Grade 1, 80 per cent into Grades 1 or 2, not more than 20 per cent. into Grade 3 and none into Grade 4.

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS 1955 TO 1957

During the year a total of 3013 inspections were made under these regulations.

The following is a summary of defects and breaches of Regulations found

	Found	Remedied
Food Premises		
Clothing Accommodation for	78	21
" Protective	4	3
Defective Walls, Floor, Ceiling	109	36
" Woodwork, etc.	3	—
Food, Requiring Protection	87	24
Equipment Defective	60	15
" Requiring Cleansing	10	1
Provision of First Aid Equipment	94	33
" " Hot Water Supply	130	43
" " Notice to Wash Hands.. .. .	154	54
" " Sink	48	12
" " Soap, Towels, etc.	82	28
" " Wash Hand Basin	135	34
" " Water Supply	1	—
Refuse, Accommodation for	30	7
" Accumulation of	4	2
Requiring Cleansing/Decoration	139	42
" Lighting	2	—
" Ventilation.. .. .	21	1
Smoking etc.	5	5
Towels Dirty	12	5
W.C.'s Defective	32	8
" Connecting directly with Food Premises	4	—
" Not lighted	9	5
" Requiring Cleansing	45	13
Stalls		
Defective Woodwork, etc.	1	—
Food Requiring Protection	5	—
Provision of Hot Water	2	2
" " Name and Address	13	1
" " Sink	1	1
" " Soap, Towels, etc.	1	1
Smoking, etc.	3	—
Vehicles		
Equipment, Defective.. .. .	3	3
Provision of First Aid Equipment	4	—
" " Hot Water	6	—
" " Sink	2	—
" " Soap, Towels, etc.	6	—
" " Receptacles for Offals	3	1
Requiring Cleansing/Decorating	2	1
Food being delivered, no Protective Clothing	7	7
Total	1357	409

Legal Proceedings

In one instance legal proceedings were instituted. This was against a person found smoking whilst being in a food room containing open food. He had been cautioned on two previous occasions. The case was proved and the defendant given a conditional discharge and required to pay 4/- costs.

Market Hall and Market Hall Buildings

During the year the Market and Fairs Committee, under the guidance of the Health Department, carried out work in equipping the food stalls in the Market Hall and Market Hall Buildings with washing facilities as required by the Food Hygiene Regulations 1955.

All are now provided with a wash hand basin complete with properly trapped waste pipe and hot and cold water. In 23 cases certificates of exemption from the provision of sinks were granted but all the others have such facilities.

School Kitchens

School kitchens are inspected periodically and unsatisfactory conditions reported to the Education Authority.

50 inspections were made during the year.

HAWKERS OF FOOD AND THEIR PREMISES

Section 45 of the Huddersfield Corporation Act, 1949, requires the registration of hawkers of food and their premises. At the end of the year the number of persons and premises registered was 34, there having been one discontinued during the year and 5 new registrations. The food mostly concerned is greengrocery. During the year 61 visits were paid to these premises. The conditions were satisfactory.

In addition to the above there were 5 registered hawkers of food coming into the Borough from premises outside the Borough. In these cases the Chief Public Health Inspector for the district in which the premises of the hawkers are situated is asked for his observations and necessary action.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926

Routine checks have been made to ensure compliance with the various Marking Orders made under this Act. Where contraventions were noted cautions were issued. In one case, however, it was found necessary to institute legal proceedings. This was in respect of the marking of imported butter. The defendant firm was fined £3 and the shop manager £1.

PUBLIC ABATTOIR—MEAT INSPECTION

All slaughtering is carried out at the Public Abattoir, with the exception of one private slaughterhouse used only for the slaughter of horses for human consumption.

The carcasses and organs of all animals slaughtered are inspected at the time of slaughter by Public Health Inspectors who are certificated Meat and Food Inspectors.

The following table shows the number of animals slaughtered and the percentage found to be diseased or unsound.

	Cattle					Horses at	
	ex.					Horse	
	Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Slaughter	Total
Number Slaughtered	11,078	938	168	28,612	17,481	816	59,093
Number Inspected	11,078	938	168	28,612	17,481	816	59,093
Tuberculosis							
Whole Carcasses	2	7	—	—	4	—	13
Percentage	0.0181	0.746	—	—	0.023	—	0.022
Parts	7	7	—	—	132	—	146
Organs	343	110	—	—	118	—	571
Percentage	3.159	12.473	—	—	1.430	—	1.213
Other Diseases							
Whole Carcasses	1	5	11	17	30	—	64
Parts	6	5	—	—	5	—	16
Organs	2,458	166	1	116	108	—	2,849
Percentage	22.251	18.763	7.143	0.465	0.818	—	4.956



COMBINATION UNIT AS FITTED IN STALLS
IN THE MARKET HALL.



In addition 3 goats were slaughtered.

All bovine animals were inspected for *cysticercus bovis* and 5 localised infections were found. The carcasses and organs were dealt with according to the recommendations contained in Memo. 3/Meat.

Diseases and conditions for which the carcasses and parts of carcasses were condemned.

	Bullocks	Heifers	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Horses	Total
Abscesses (Supernicial)	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
Bruising	6	—	7	—	—	2	—	15
Emaciation (Pathological)	—	1	—	1	1	2	—	5
Fevered	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Gangrene	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Immature	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Johne's Disease and Emaciation	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Joint Ill	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	4
Leukaemia	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Mastitis, Acute Septic	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Moribund	—	—	—	3	8	12	—	23
Oedema	—	—	2	—	5	6	—	13
Pyæmia	—	—	—	—	1	6	—	7
Swine Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Tuberculosis	3	6	14	—	—	136	—	159
Totals	9	7	24	11	17	171	—	239

Tuberculosis Order, 1938

There was one cow slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order during the year. The entire carcass and organs were unfit.

Tuberculosis in Poultry

None found during the year.

Total weights of Diseased and Unsound Meat and Offals

Beef ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,212 lbs.
Mutton ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	784 „
Pork ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,776 „
Veal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	676 „
Offals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37,791 „

Disposal of Condemned Meat

After having been mutilated and treated with dye, condemned meat is sold to a private contractor who deals with it in such a way as to prevent its use for human consumption.

Transport of Meat

Constant supervision is kept on vehicles at the Public Abattoir and also on those delivering to retail shops.

OTHER FOODS FOUND UNSOUND AND UNWHOLESOME

Apples	..	..	..	..	..	..	29½ lbs.
Bacon	..	..	..	..	..	..	31½ lbs.
Bananas	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,179½ lbs.
Biscuits	..	..	..	..	..	..	4½ lbs.
Bread	..	..	..	..	..	..	6 loaves
Brussels Sprouts	..	..	..	..	..	..	320 lbs. and 12 crates
Bun Flour	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 pkts.
Butter	..	..	..	..	..	..	14 lbs.
Cabbage	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,047 lbs.
Cakes	.....	..	..	..	..	..	2
Carrots	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 lbs.
Cauliflowers	..	..	..	..	..	..	60 crates
Celery	..	..	..	..	..	..	11 crates
Cheese	..	..	..	..	..	..	53 lbs.
Cheese, Portions	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 pkts.
Cherries	..	..	..	..	..	..	144 lbs.
Coconut	..	..	..	..	..	..	½ lb.
Currants	..	..	..	..	..	..	50 lbs.
Danish Rye Bread	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 pkts.
Eggs	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 doz.
Fish	..	..	..	..	..	..	8 lbs. 13½ ozs.
Fish Cakes	..	..	..	..	..	..	21 doz.
Fish, Fried	..	..	..	..	..	..	14 lbs.
Fish, Smoked	..	..	..	..	..	..	16 stones
Flour, Self Raising	..	..	..	..	..	..	26 lbs.
Fruit, Dried	..	..	..	..	..	..	2¼ lbs.
Grapes	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 lb.
Grape Fruit	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Ham	..	..	..	..	..	9	101 lbs. 14 ozs.
Ham, Cooked	..	..	..	..	..	..	24 lbs. 7 ozs.
Jars	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Jellies	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Lard	..	..	..	..	..	..	9½ lbs.
Margarine	..	..	..	..	..	..	25 lbs.
Meat	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 lbs. 13 ozs.
Meat, Bone Taint	..	..	..	..	..	..	40 lbs.
Oatmeal	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 lb.
Onions	..	..	..	..	..	..	7 lbs.
Oranges	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Oxo Cubes	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 doz.
Pears	..	..	..	..	..	..	902 lbs.
Pig Kidneys	..	..	..	..	..	..	11 lbs.
Pig Shoulder	..	..	..	..	..	..	¾ lb.
Pig Tongues	..	..	..	..	..	..	2½ lbs.
Potatoes	..	..	..	..	..	..	70 cwts. 27 lbs.
Poultry	..	..	..	..	..	..	103 lbs. 13 ozs.
Prunes	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 lbs.
Quaker Oates	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 pkts.
Radish	..	..	..	..	..	..	9 crates
Rice	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 lb.
Salmon Paste	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 lbs.
Salt	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 lbs.
Sausage	..	..	..	..	..	..	120½ lbs.
Sherbet	..	..	..	..	..	..	144 pkts.
Shortex	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 lb.
Soup	..	..	..	..	..	..	7 pkts.
Suet	..	..	..	..	..	..	8 pkts.
Sugar	..	..	..	..	..	..	61 lbs.
Sweets	..	..	..	..	..	..	21 lbs. 10 ozs.
Tapioca	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 lb.
Tea	..	..	..	..	..	..	9¼ lbs.
Tinned Goods	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,852
Tongue	..	..	..	..	..	..	4¼ lbs.
Veal Salami	..	..	..	..	..	..	1½ lbs.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

1. Articles Analysed

				FORMAL		INFORMAL	
				Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory
Almonds, Ground.. ..	..	..	..	1	—	—	—
Apples .. ..	..	..	..	—	—	1	1
Arrowroot .. ..	..	..	..	1	—	—	—
Aspirin Tablets .. ..	..	..	..	1	—	—	—
Baking Powder .. ..	..	..	..	6	—	—	—
Beer .. ..	..	..	..	2	—	—	—
Bicarbonate of Soda .. ..	..	..	..	3	—	—	—
Blanc Mange Powder .. ..	..	..	..	1	—	—	—
Borax .. ..	..	..	..	2	—	—	—
Bread Crumbs .. ..	..	..	..	1	—	—	—
Bread, Sliced Loaf .. ..	..	..	..	—	—	—	1
Bitter .. ..	..	..	..	1	—	—	—
Butter Chocolate Covering .. ..	..	..	..	1	—	—	—
Butter Mints .. ..	..	..	..	2	—	—	—
Buttered Coconut Macaroons .. ..	..	..	..	1	—	—	—
Buttered Teacakes .. ..	..	..	..	5	3	—	—
Cake Mixture .. ..	..	..	..	1	—	—	—
Chocolate Butter Pats .. ..	..	..	..	1	—	—	—
Chocolate Cake Covering.. ..	..	..	..	1	—	—	—
Christmas Pudding .. ..	..	..	..	1	—	—	—
Cinnamon, Ground .. ..	..	..	..	1	—	—	—
Cocoa .. ..	..	..	..	5	—	—	—
Coffee .. ..	..	..	..	7	—	—	—
Coffee and Chicory .. ..	..	..	..	1	—	—	—
Corned Beef .. ..	..	..	..	—	—	1	—
Cornflour .. ..	..	..	..	3	—	—	—
Crab, Dressed .. ..	..	..	..	1	—	1	—
Curry Powder .. ..	..	..	..	1	—	—	—
Custard Powder .. ..	..	..	..	7	—	—	—
Cut Peel, Mixed .. ..	..	..	..	2	—	—	—
Dessicated Coconut .. ..	..	..	..	1	—	—	—
Drinking Chocolate .. ..	..	..	..	1	—	—	—
Flour, Self Raising .. ..	..	..	..	2	—	—	—
Fruit, Mixed .. ..	..	..	..	1	—	—	—
Ginger, Ground .. ..	..	..	..	4	—	—	—
Glucose "D" .. ..	..	..	..	1	—	—	—
Gravy Salt.. ..	..	..	..	3	—	—	—
Ice Cream .. ..	..	..	..	27	3	—	—
Jam.. ..	..	..	..	3	—	—	—
Jelly, Cubes .. ..	..	..	..	2	—	—	—
Jelly Tablets .. ..	..	..	..	2	—	—	—
Lard .. ..	..	..	..	1	—	—	—
Lemon Juice .. ..	..	..	..	1	—	—	—
Liver Salts.. ..	..	..	..	2	—	—	—
Lucozade .. ..	..	..	..	2	—	—	—
Margarine .. ..	..	..	..	3	—	—	—
Marmalade.. ..	..	..	..	1	—	—	—
Milk .. ..	..	..	..	211	1	1	—
Milk and Bottle .. ..	..	..	..	—	—	—	3
Milk, Hot .. ..	..	..	..	—	1	—	—
Minced meat.. ..	..	..	..	2	—	—	—
Mustard .. ..	..	..	..	1	—	—	—
Nescafe .. ..	..	..	..	2	—	—	—
Nutmegs, Ground .. ..	..	..	..	1	—	—	—
Oatmeal .. ..	..	..	..	2	—	—	—
Pearl Barley .. ..	..	..	..	2	—	—	—
Pepper .. ..	..	..	..	2	—	—	—
Pickles, Mixed .. ..	..	..	..	1	—	—	—

				FORMAL		INFORMAL	
				Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory
Pickling Spice	..	..	..	1	—	—	—
Puff Pastry Mixture	..	..	..	1	—	—	—
Ribena	..	..	..	1	—	—	—
Rice	..	..	..	4	—	—	—
Rice, Ground	..	..	..	2	—	—	—
Saccharine	..	..	..	1	—	—	—
Sage, Dried	..	..	..	2	—	—	—
Sage and Onion Stuffing	..	..	..	1	—	—	—
Sago	..	..	..	1	—	—	—
Soft Drinks	Ginger Cordial	..	..	1	—	—	—
	Orange Squash	..	..	2	—	—	—
	Sunny Orange	..	..	1	—	—	—
	Vitamin C Orange	..	..	1	—	—	—
	Drink	..	..	1	—	—	—
	Whole Orange	..	..	1	—	—	—
Soup	..	..	..	2	—	—	—
Sponge Mixture, Sweetened	..	..	..	1	—	—	—
Suet, Beef	..	..	..	4	—	—	—
Sugar	..	..	..	5	—	—	—
Tapioca	..	..	..	7	—	—	—
Tapioca, Dessert	..	..	..	1	—	—	—
Tea	..	..	..	11	—	—	—
Tomato Ketchup	..	..	..	1	—	—	—
Vinegar, Malt	..	..	..	5	—	—	—
				404	8	4	5

2. Details of action taken in respect of samples reported by the Public Analyst as unsatisfactory

No.	Article	Result of Analysis	Proceedings
3.	Apples (Informal)	Proportion of arsenic excessive.	Vendor seen, apples withdrawn from sale.
6a.	Bread (Sliced loaf) (Informal)	Contains a foreign body, namely a pellet of moist flour impregnated with oil and stained brown with iron.	Proprietors of bakery warned by Medical Officer of Health.
63.	Buttered Teacake	Unsatisfactory in that the sample is not spread with butter but with margarine.	Case heard 9th May, 1958 Principal partner fined £2, other partner fined £1.
73.	Buttered Teacake	Unsatisfactory in that the sample is spread with a mixture of 9 parts margarine and 1 part butter.	Case heard 9th May, 1958 Principal partner fined £2. Other partner fined £1.
75.	Hot Milk	Contained at least 2.2% extraneous water.	Vendor warned by Town Clerk.
76.	Buttered Teacake	Unsatisfactory in that the sample consists of teacake and margarine.	Case heard 9th May, 1958 Principal partner fined £2, other partner fined £1.
4.	Milk and Bottle (Informal)	Milk genuine, bottle not adequately cleansed.	Producer and vendor warned by Medical Officer of Health.
6.	Milk and Bottle (Informal)	Discoloured deposits of milk solids in bottle. Bottle not in a fit state to receive milk	Vendor warned by Medical Officer of Health.
159.	Ice Cream	Deficient in fat, contains only 3.4%.	Case heard 29th August 1958. Defendant fined £3.

No.	Article	Result of Analysis	Proceedings
175.	New Milk	Deficient in fat by 6.2 ⁰ ₀ .	Vendor warned by Town Clerk.
9.	Milk and Bottle (Informal)	Particles of mouldy milk residues in the bottle.	Producer warned by Town Clerk.
364.	Ice Cream	Deficient in non-fatty solids, contains only 6.5 ⁰ ₀ .	Vendor warned by Town Clerk.
365.	Ice Cream	Deficient in fat, contains only 3.9 ⁰ ₀ .	Vendor warned by Town Clerk.

FOREIGN BODIES IN FOOD

There were six complaints during the year of foreign objects in foodstuffs, the foodstuffs being either bread or cakes.

In three cases the foreign object was an insect, in two cases a nail, and in the remaining case a piece of metal later identified as a piece of a die from a stamping machine.

In five instances the proprietor of the bakery was called in for an interview with either the Medical Officer of Health or the Chief Public Health Inspector and the matter discussed. In each case the proprietor was warned as to what may be the Department's action in the future if there were any recurrence.

In the sixth case, a sliced loaf containing a nail, proceedings were taken against the vendor who brought a cross summons against the firm supplying the bread. The summons against the vendor was dismissed. The firm pleaded guilty and was found £10.

FOOD & DRUGS ACT, 1955

REPORT ON SAMPLES SUBMITTED

BY

RAYMOND MALLINDER, Esq., B.Sc., F.R.I.C.

Public Analyst

During the year, 421 samples were submitted under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. These comprised:—

New Milk	..	..	..	..	..	184
Sterilised Milk	..	..	..	..	..	16
Channel Islands Milk	..	..	..	..	..	13
Hot Milk Sterilised	..	..	..	..	..	1
Milk in Bottle	..	..	..	..	..	2
Milk and Bottle	..	..	..	..	..	1
Other Foods and Drugs	..	..	..	..	..	204

Thirteen samples were found to be adulterated or below standard: this proportion, 3.1 per cent., compares favourably with those of neighbouring authorities.

These irregular samples comprised:—

One milk, containing only 2.80 per cent. of fat instead of the 3 per cent. minimum required by the Sale of Milk Regulations. One sample of Hot Milk was adulterated by 2.2 per cent. of added water.

Three milk bottles were adversely reported because they had dirty deposits on the inner surface, thus contravening the Milk and Dairies Regulations.

Of 39 samples of Ice Cream, 3 were below standard; two were low in fat, the other was low in non fatty milk solids.

Of 6 samples of "Buttered teacakes" submitted, three were spread with Margarine instead of Butter.

Two samples of Imported Apples were examined for arsenical spray; one sample was free from arsenic, but the other contained an excessive proportion, namely 6.9 parts per million.

A sliced loaf was submitted for examination of a piece of "foreign matter" embedded therein; the offending substance was a pellet of oil stained dough, no doubt from an oily bearing of a dough mixer or other machine in the Bakery.

The average results for the 199 genuine New and Sterilised Milks were:—

Fat	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.82 per cent.
Non Fatty Solids	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.80 per cent.

All the samples of Channel Islands Milk, 13 in number, were genuine and the average results were:—

Fat	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.00 per cent.
Non Fatty Solids	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.13 per cent.

All requisite samples were tested for preservatives and prohibited colouring matter; no contraventions of the Preservatives Regulations were found.

Assays of Vitamin A in Margarine and of Vitamin C in prepared lemon juice and kindred samples were all up to standard.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS (WASTE FOODS) ORDER 1957

In connection with the inspection of premises and the granting of licences under this Order, the Chief Public Health Inspector and members of his staff have been appointed by the Watch Committee as Inspectors under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1950.

During the year 14 visits were paid to premises where boiling plants for waste foods are installed. At the end of the year there were 18 licensed premises in the Borough, one plant having been discontinued during the year and two other plants recommended for licensing.

FERTILISERS & FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926

21 samples were obtained during the year. Of these 6 were of feeding stuffs (formal) and 15 of fertilisers (1 formal and 14 informal). 8 of the samples of fertiliser, all of which were prepacked were found to be unsatisfactory. In each case the matter was referred to the authority of the area of production, who took appropriate action.

PHARMACY & POISONS ACT, 1933

The poisons sold by persons whose names are on the list of sellers consist mainly of ammonia, phenol disinfectants and insecticides. The trades concerned are grocers, hardware dealers, hairdressers and agricultural suppliers.

At the end of the year the number on the list was 244 and the number of sellers whose sales are recorded in a poisons book (Sec. 18(2) (b)) was 3. There were 245 visits to the premises during the year.

WATER SUPPLY

J. P. BEVERIDGE, Esq., M.Inst.C.E.,
Engineer and Manager

Water

The consumption of water per head in gallons per day during the year is shown in the following figures:—

For domestic purposes	30.54
For trade purposes	20.53
Total	<hr/> 51.07

The figures show an increase of .43 gallons per head per day in domestic supply and a decrease of 2.44 gallons per head per day in trade supply on the consumption returns for 1957.

All water from impounding reservoirs is filtered and chlorinated prior to distribution and a small quantity of lime is added to the filtrate to raise the pH value of the water to between 7.5 and 8.2.

The sources of supply and treatment plants are as follows :—

Sources	Treatment Plants
Blackmoorfoot Reservoir	{ Blackmoorfoot North
	{ Blackmoorfoot South
Deerhill Reservoir	Deerhill
Wessenden Old Reservoir	{ Longwood
Butterley Reservoir	
Blakeley Reservoir	
Longwood Reservoir	
Wessenden Head Reservoir	Scapegoat Hill
Deanhead Reservoir	Hill Top
Digley Reservoir	Holmbridge

Chemical examination of all waters is carried out every quarter and the following table shows the results obtained :—

Results expressed in parts per 100,000

Date 1958	Free Chlorine	Re-action pH	Chlorine as Chlorides	Nitrogen as Nitrates	Free and Saline Ammonia	Albuminoid Ammonia	Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours	Permanent Hardness	Temporary Hardness	Total Hardness
29 Jan.	0.05	7.0	1.2	Nil	0.014	0.016	0.143	1.23	2.34	3.57
30 Apl.	0.1	7.5	1.25	Nil	0.004	0.005	0.0677	1.35	2.40	3.75
31 July	0.3	7.1	1.3	Nil	0.02	0.016	0.0478	1.33	2.55	3.88
30 Sept.	0.3	7.5	1.3	Nil	0.014	0.011	0.0445	2.29	2.21	3.50

All samples are controlled by bacteriological examination and samples are taken from consumers' taps weekly. The following table shows the results of bacteriological examinations:—

Total number of samples taken 556

Presumptive B. Coli in 100 ml. *

	Number	%
Absent	502	90.3
1.	5	0.899
2.	2	0.36
3.	4	0.719
Over 3.	13	7.73

69 samples were taken in conjunction with the Health Department.

Number of houses supplied

(a) Direct	66,791
(b) By means of stand pipes	Nil

SEWERAGE

A. L. PERCY, Esq., B.Sc., M.I.C.E., M.I.STRUCT.E., M.I.MUN.E., A.M.T.P.I.
Borough Engineer and Surveyor

The following are details of various types of work which have been carried out during the year:—

Longwood Intercepting Sewer, Contract No. 2, from Johnny Moore's Hill to the Borough Boundary has almost been completed, 1100 lineal yards of sewer having been laid during the year.

Reconstruction of 3,000 lineal yards of sewer for relief of flooding at Lindley and Marsh is proceeding and 80% of the work has been completed.

Reconstruction of 920 lineal yards of sewer, Water Street, Swan Lane, Yew Green Road, and Moor End Road, to relieve flooding, has been completed.

Reconstruction of 900 lineal yards of sewer, Bradley Gate Wood from Keldergate to Bradley Boulevard has been completed and is now adequate for flow from new development in this district.

Construction of 480 lineal yards of sewer, Old Lane, Bradley, from Wiggan Lane, for the purpose of the new school and nearby land, has been completed.

Reconstruction of 270 lineal yards of sewer, Dryclough Road, from Dryclough Valley to Blackmoorfoot Road, has been completed to relieve surcharging in the Blackmoorfoot Road sewer.

Reconstruction of 120 lineal yards of sewer in Mountfield Road has been completed.

Replacement of 80 lineal yards of old defective sewer under Fairfield Mills has been completed.

Construction of 120 lineal yards of sewer, Balmoral Avenue and Blackmoorfoot Road, has been completed.

172 lineal yards of sewer have been laid on the Rashcliffe, Crosland Lodge Housing Sites.

The total length of these sewers laid during the year is approximately 4 miles.

Sewage Disposal

The work on the Sewage Works Extensions project is progressing satisfactorily and the design staff has been supplemented to increase the rate of progress. The Sludge Treatment Plant at Colne Bridge is now working.

The preliminary works for the Primary Filters on the Heaton Lodge site are nearing completion and preparation of design is well advanced for the starting of further works on this site.

STREET SCAVENGING

Number of street gullies cleansed	71,233
Miles of road travelled by Mechanical Sweepers.. . . .	14,764
Number of men engaged hand scavenging	47
Loads of refuse collected	1,348

SEWAGE TREATMENT & DISPOSAL

H. H. GOLDTHORPE, Esq., D.és.,Sc., B.Sc., A.R.I.C., F.Inst.S.P.
Sewage Works Manager

The treatment plants at Deighton and Cooper Bridge have treated 6,471,381,000 gallons of sewage and trade waste during the year ending 31st December, 1958.

The total amount of wet sludge removed from the tanks was 135,340 tons. 52,490 tons of the domestic and textile sludges have been processed for the recovery of grease and fertiliser as by-products. The sludge removed from the chemical tanks amounted to 72,255 tons and 10,165 tons of humus sludge have been separated from the flow from the percolating beds.

Trials on the new sludge treatment plant at Bradley have been made. 10,350 tons of chemical sludge conditioned with lime have produced 1,789 tons of pressed cake. The heat treatment of the humus sludge has produced 127 tons of cake from 4,241 tons of the jelly-like biological sludge. Very satisfactory reports are being received on the experimental trials of the chemical press cake in the gas industry. The sterilised humus cake is being incorporated into the composted fertiliser, this cake having double the phosphate content of the fertiliser derived from the primary sludges.

Composting on the Bradley site has continued and total sales have nearly reached 6,000 tons compared with the figures of 2,500—3,000 tons in previous years.

During the year large sales of gas liquor to farmers have been reported by the regional gas board with a consequent reduced flow to the sewage works for treatment.

A modified agreement on the charges for the treatment of trade wastes has been completed with the traders on a sliding scale based more realistically on the cost of treatment from year to year.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

W. PITCHFORTH, Esq.,

Cleansing and Haulage Superintendent

It is pleasing to be able to report that for the first time in a good many years there has been a much reduced turnover in the number of employees entering and leaving the department, especially for the duties of refuse collection, the staff movements during the year being 152 men in and 142 out, compared with 313 and 299 respectively for the previous year. The quality of labour, whilst generally improved, does not yet meet the physical and mental standard desired. Owing to the improvement in the labour position a more frequent removal of refuse has been given and with a further reduction in the labour turnover, together with the hoped for improvement in the physical and mental condition of the staff a better removal frequency should result.

Salvage activities in respect of paper, textiles, ferrous and non-ferrous metals were continued. Satisfactory markets were found for the disposal of each commodity except ferrous metals. The market for this material was closed down from May to the end of the year, when it was found possible to dispose of baled tins at a much less price than that obtainable in the early months of the year. There is still no market for the loose mixed scrap.

The amount of waste paper pressed (mechanically) and sold during the year was 1,601 tons 6 cwt. 1 qr.

Disposal of the refuse collected was by controlled tipping on sites situated at Berry Brow, Deighton and Hillhouse, and by the burning of condemned food, cats, dogs and market refuse in the small incinerator erected at Hillhouse Depot for this specific purpose. A concrete tipping floor leading direct to the destructor feed has facilitated the charging of the destructor and in consequence the amount of refuse burnt in the destructor has increased by more than 200 tons when compared with the previous year.

Particulars of work performed during the year are as follows:—

Weight of refuse collected	31,385 tons 13 cwt.
Number of cesspools emptied	5
Refuse incinerated at Hillhouse Depot ..	705 tons 12 cwt.
Refuse tipped	29,572 tons 9 cwt.
Dust bins collected	1,845,666
Privy middens emptied	953

The scheme for the conversion of tub closets and slop water closets to the water carriage system commenced in 1925 is still in operation.

The following table shows the number of closets etc. of various types in use at the end of the year:—

Number of clean water closets	60,115
Conversion to W.C. system from privies ..	2
Conversion to W.C. system from tubs ..	5
Number of tub closets (including build- ings for housing chemical closets) ..	401
Number of tubs in use	410*
Number of Dust Bins in use	52,563
Number of privy middens	69

* This figure includes a number of "temporary" tubs issued to building sites.

The remaining tub closets and privy middens are all at properties scheduled for action under the Housing Acts or in parts of the borough where there is not sufficient water supply and sewer available.

PUBLIC BATHS IN THE BOROUGH

N. HOLGATE, ESQ., M.N.A.B.S.
Baths Superintendent

Cambridge Road Baths

A modern establishment comprising two swimming baths, ladies' and gentlemen's slipper baths, gentlemen's shower baths, establishment laundry and a small cafe.

The large bath is 100ft. \times 35ft. varying in depth from 3ft. to 8ft. and is open for public bathing throughout the year.

The small bath is 75ft. \times 35ft. varying in depth from 3ft. to 7ft. and is reserved exclusively for schools during the normal school terms.

The water from both of these baths is constantly being circulated, filtered and chlorinated. The pumps circulate the whole contents every $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours and it is then heated and kept at a temperature of 78° F. in winter and 76° F. in summer.

An interesting feature of the Baths Department is the laundry at Cambridge Road, which washes some 29,000 articles per month, serving all departments of the Corporation, including such Departments as Welfare Homes, Public Health Department, Town Hall, Home Help Services and the Baths Department, etc.

Cafe

Patrons at Cambridge Road Baths can enjoy a cup of tea and some light refreshments whilst bathing during the afternoons and evenings.

Ramsden Street Baths

This establishment is a swimming bath 78ft. \times 26ft. varying in depth from 2ft. to 6ft. and is reserved exclusively for schools during school hours.

Whilst the building is somewhat older than Cambridge Road, nevertheless the plant and equipment is modern and efficient, the water being circulated every 3 hours, filtered, chlorinated and heated to 78° F.

Both Cambridge Road and Ramsden Street Baths are visited by the Public Health Department at regular intervals, and samples of water taken for bacteriological examination. The results of these continue to be satisfactory.

Swimming Clubs are catered for both at Cambridge Road and Ramsden Street.

INDEX

A.		PAGE
Abattoir, Public .. .. .	..	116
Accidental Falls .. .. .	..	24, 25
Accidents—at work .. .. .	..	25
Accidents—Home .. .. .	..	24, 25
Accidents—Road .. .. .	..	24, 25
Air Raid Shelters .. .. .	..	107
Ambulance Services .. .. .	..	54, 55
Analgesia .. .. .	..	43
Analyst, Public .. .. .	..	121, 122
Animals—Diseases of .. .. .	..	122
Ante Natal Care .. .. .	..	32
Ante Natal Clinics .. .. .	..	32, 33
Ante Natal Haemoglobins .. .. .	..	32
Area Comparability Factor .. .. .	..	23
Area of County Borough .. .. .	..	18
Atmospheric Pollution .. .. .	..	94, 95, 97
B.		
Bacteriological Examinations .. .. .	..	85, 86
Baths, Public .. .. .	..	108, 109, 126
Births and Deaths .. .. .	..	19, 20, 22, 37, 47
Bronchitis .. .. .	..	24
Bug infested Houses .. .. .	..	101
Bye-Laws and Regulations .. .. .	..	90, 91, 92
C.		
Cambridge Road Baths .. .. .	..	108, 109
Canal Boats .. .. .	..	94
Cancer .. .. .	..	23, 24
Carcases, Inspection of .. .. .	..	116, 117
Care and Aftercare .. .. .	..	54
Care of Mothers and Young Children .. .. .	..	32
Care of Premature Infants .. .. .	..	33, 34
Care of Unmarried Mothers .. .. .	..	33
Central Midwives Board—Notifications .. .. .	..	44
Centre, Occupation .. .. .	..	61, 62
Chest Clinic .. .. .	..	82
Child Welfare .. .. .	..	37
Child Welfare Clinic .. .. .	..	36
Children, Neglected .. .. .	..	40
Children under Five Years—Visits .. .. .	..	49
Cinemas .. .. .	..	107
Civil Defence Training .. .. .	..	55
Clean Air Act .. .. .	..	96
Clearance Areas .. .. .	..	104, 105
Cleansing, Public .. .. .	..	125, 126
Clinics .. .. .	..	35, 36
Clinics, Immunisation .. .. .	..	36, 49
Committees .. .. .	..	2, 3, 40
Common Lodging Houses .. .. .	..	91
Comparative Statement of Vital Statistics .. .. .	..	19
Condemned Meat .. .. .	..	116, 117
Convalescent Treatment .. .. .	..	54
Conveniences, Public Sanitary .. .. .	..	117
Co-ordinating Committee .. .. .	..	40
Crematorium .. .. .	..	85
D.		
Day Centre, Mental Defectives .. .. .	..	61, 62
Day Nurseries .. .. .	..	83
Deaths and Death Rate	19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29	
Dental Service .. .. .	..	41, 42

Diphtheria	66
Diphtheria, Immunisation	51, 52
Diphtheria Pertussis—Immunisation	51, 52
District Midwifery Service	43, 44, 45, 46
Diseases of Animals	122
Domestic Help	58, 59, 60
Drainage and Sewerage	124, 125
Dysentery	66, 70

E.

Education Health	54
Emergency Cases—Midwifery	44
Employment, State of	31
Environmental Hygiene and Sanitation	87, 88, 89, 90
Erysipelas	70
Examinations, --Medical—Staff of Corporation	84
Expectant Mothers—Visits	32, 45, 46, 49

F.

Factories Act	93
Family Planning	35, 36
Fairs	107
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act	122
First Ten Years of the National Health Service	14, 15, 16, 17
Flushing of Drains	90
Food Condemned	116, 117, 118
Food and Drugs Act	119, 120, 121, 122
Food Hawkers	116
Food Hygiene	114, 115, 116
Food Inspection	114
Food Poisoning	67, 68
Food Premises	109, 114, 115, 116
Food Preservatives	114
Foods Welfare	40, 41
Foreign Bodies in Food	121

G.

Gastro Enteritis	71, 75
Geriatrics	47, 48, 49
Grants, Voluntary Organisations	35

H.

Hairdressers	91
Hawkers of Food	116
Health Centres	31
Health Education	54
Health Visiting	47, 48, 49
Heart Diseases	24
Home Confinements	32
Home Help Service	58, 59, 60
Home Help Service—Maternity Patients	58
Home Help Service—T.B. Patients	58
Home Nursing	50, 51
Home Work	91
Hospitals	70, 71, 72, 73, 79
Houses Inhabited	18
Houses Let-in-Lodgings	90
Housing	101, 103, 104
Huddersfield Mission	35
Huddersfield Moral Welfare Association	35

I.

Ice Cream	112, 113
Immunisation Clinics	36, 49
Immunisation, Diphtheria	51

Immunisation, Poliomyelitis	51, 52, 53, 69
Immunisation, Whooping Cough	51, 67
Infant Mortality	18, 19, 20, 21, 28, 29, 37
Infectious Diseases	66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73
	74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81
International Certificate of Vaccination	53

K.

Kitchens, School	116
Knackers Yard	91

L.

Lavatories, Public	117
Legal Proceedings	120, 121
Lodging Houses	90, 91
Lunacy and Mental Treatment	64
Lung Cancer	24

M.

Marriages	18
Massage and Special Treatment	92
Mass Radiography	82
Maternal Mortality	18, 19, 21, 47
Maternal Welfare	35
Maternity Outfits	32
Meat Inspection	116, 117
Measles	70
Medical Examinations—Staff of Corporation	84
Medical Officer of Health's Letter	8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13
Meningitis Tuberculous	77
Meningococcal Infections	70
Mental Deficiency	62, 64
Mental Health Service	61, 62, 63, 64, 65
Mental Treatment	64
Merchandise Marks Act, 1926	116
Meteorological Report	30
Midwifery	43, 44, 45, 46
Midwifery—Staff and Duties	43
Milk and Dairies Regulations	110
Milk Supply	110, 111, 112
Misadventure—Deaths by	24, 26
Mothercraft Classes	47

N.

National Health Service—The First Ten Years	14, 15, 16, 17
Neglected Children	40
Neo-Natal Mortality	18
Nervous System—Vascular Lesions	24
New Street School Swimming Bath	108, 109
Noise Nuisances	92
Notifications, Infectious Diseases	66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 74, 77, 78, 80, 81
Nurses' Agency Act, 1957	84
Nurseries and Child Minders Regulations Act, 1948	84
Nurseries, Day	83
Nursing, Home	50, 51
Nursing Homes	84

O.

Obstetrical Unit, Emergency	44
Occupation Centre	61, 62
Occupations—Mortality of	26, 27

Offensive Trades	91
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	44, 70
Overcrowding	103

P.

Papworth Village Settlement	77
Paratyphoid	70
Perinatal Mortality Rate	18, 38
Pet Animals Act	109
Pharmacy and Poisons Act	122
Pneumonia	24, 66, 70
Poliomyelitis	51, 52, 53, 69, 70
Poliomyelitis Vaccination	51, 52, 53, 69
Population	18, 20
Post Natal Visits	49
Poultry—Tuberculosis	117
Premature Infants	33, 34, 38
Preservatives Food	114
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act	106
Prevention of Illness—Care and After Care	54
Private Midwives	43
Public Abattoir	116
Public Analyst	121, 122
Public Baths	126
Public Cleansing	125, 126
Publicity	54
Public Sanitary Conveniences	107
Puerperal Pyrexia	47, 70

R.

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act	105
Rainfall	30
Ramsden Street Baths	108, 109
Rateable Value	18
Rats and Mice Destruction	106
Recuperative Holidays	54
Refuse, Collection and Disposal	125, 126
Refuse Tips	92
Removal Officer	77
Respiratory Diseases (Non-Tuberculous)	24

S.

St. Katharine's Hostel	35
Salendine Nook Schools' Bath	108, 109
Salmonella Infection	67, 70
Sanatoria	79
Sanitary Conveniences—Public	107
Scarlet Fever	66, 70
Schools	105
School Kitchens	116
Sewerage	124
Sewerage and Drainage	124, 125
Sewage Treatment and Disposal	124, 125
Shelters, Air Raid	107
Shops Act	94
Slaughter of Animals Act	116, 117
Slaughter Houses	116, 117
Slaughtering	116, 117
Slum Clearance	104, 105
Smallpox Vaccination	51, 53
Smoke Abatement	98
Smoke, Control Areas	95
Smoke Observations	96
Special Clinics	36

